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REPORTAGE ON 'COMRADESHIP-IN-ARMS 80' MANEUVERS CONTINUES

Kulikov, Gribkov Arrival

LD041336 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1321 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] Berlin, 4 Sep (ADN)--The supreme commander of the Joint Forces of the Warsaw Pact member states, Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, and the chief of staff, Army Gen Anatoliy Gribkov, arrived in the GDR today for the "Comradeship-in-Arms" maneuvers. They were cordially welcomed at the maneuver area by Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister for national defense.

Kulikov With Romanian Forces

LD042035 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1724 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] Berlin--The staffs of the Armed Forces of the Romanian Socialist Republic who are taking part in the "Comradeship-in-Arms 80" maneuver have established their full operational and combat readiness. Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, who is in charge of the maneuver, and Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact states, informed themselves of this during a visit to the Romanian comrades in arms. During a tour of the camp and the command posts Army General Hoffmann assessed the military achievements and the close cooperation of the armed forces of the fraternal country as an expression of its firm resolve to do everything to strengthen socialism and safeguard peace.

Lt Gen Constantin Petcu and Col Andreu Sokol, commander of the unit, spoke of their friendly reception in the GDR and their readiness to solve conscientiously all tasks given them during the "Comradeship-in-Arms 80" maneuver.

The cordial meeting was attended by Army Gen Anatoliy Gribkov, chief of staff of the Joint Armed Forces, Deputy GDR Defense Ministers Col Gen Heinz Kessler and Lt Gen Joachim Goldbach.

Marshal of the Soviet Union Kulikov, commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces wished the Romanian generals and officers every success in solving the tasks for "Comradeship-in-Arms 80" decided upon by the committee of the defense ministers of the Warsaw Pact states.

Air Force Units' Arrival

AU041249 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2 Sep 80 pp 1-2

[ND/ADN report: "Maneuver Units Prepare for Their Tasks"]

[Summary] Berlin--"Airforce units of the fraternal armies taking part in the 'Comradeship-in-Arms 80' maneuvers have been cordially welcomed upon their arrival at GDR airfields. They have moved into their troop camps in the southeast, the central sector and the north of the GDR, and have begun to prepare themselves for the combat operations.

"At a meeting members of the National People's Army [NVA] and of the Soviet Army affirmed their determination at the side of their comrades in arms to conscientiously fulfill their military tasks and thus to make a contribution toward the safe protection of peace." At a friendship meeting of the Fritz Schmenkel fighter wing and its Soviet partner unit Lt Gen Alfred Vogel, deputy chief of the NVA Air Forces'Air Defense declared: "The 'Comradeship-in-Arms 80' maneuver is before us as an important military-political event. We are looking forward to this task in the spirit of internationalist duty. Before the eyes of the comrades in arms and the GDR working people, the staffs and troops of the NVA and the armies allied with it will demonstrate that they are ready and able to fulfill any military assignment for the protection of peace and of socialism."

At another meeting pilots, technical personnel and other maneuver participants met with thousands of workers, cooperative peasants, FDJ members and members of the Society for Sport and Technology at the Kreis city of Waren. At a Wiesenburg wire factory a delegation of Soviet soldiers and officers, participants in the "Comradeship-in-Arms 80" maneuver, met with Wiesenburg working people in the factory clubhouse. Maj Vladimir Wiesenburg Nikolayev declared that meetings between Soviet soldiers and German workers have already become a good tradition.

Report on Streletz Remarks

AU030826 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 Aug 80 p 2

[ADN report: "Army Members Conscientiously Prepare Maneuvers; Colonel General Streletz Addressed a Berlin Rally]

[Text] Berlin--Problems of the SED military police oriented on the safeguarding of socialism and of peace were the topic of a big military-political rally that Helmut Mueller, second secretary of the Berlin SED Bezirk leadership, opened on Thursday [28 August].

Col Gen Fritz Streletz, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the Main Staff of the National People's Army [NVA] referred to the ["Comradeship-in Arms 80"] maneuver as the most important military-political event for the NVA members on the road to the 10th SED Congress. In the nearly 25-year history of the NVA, he said, it has been confirmed again and again that a high degree of fighting power and combat preparedness are the decisive conditions at all times for preventing--together with the comrades-in-arms--the class opponents from launching military provocations and aggressions against the socialist community or its individual members.

That is why the NVA soldiers are conscientiously preparing for the "Comradeship-in-Arms 80" military test. The yardstick for their performances in this maneuver will be the Soviet Army. In such a large maneuver it is not only the effectiveness of military training and class-consistent education of the army members that are put to a searching test, but also the effectiveness of the work of the party organizations at the enterprises and institutions in the interest of national defense, and the effectiveness of paramilitary education and premilitary training as well as of civil defense.

ZHIVKOV TOASTS ZAMBIAN PRESIDENT KAUNDA AT OFFICIAL DINNER

AU041414 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 31 Aug 80 p 2

["Text" of toast by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, at 30 August official dinner in Sofia, in honor of Dr Kenneth Kaunda, president of the Republic of Zambia]

[Text] Highly esteemed comrade president, highly esteemed Comrade Betty Kaunda, dear friends from the Republic of Zambia, comrades, I most cordially greet you, the representatives of heroic Zambia, as dear guests on Bulgarian soil.

I most cordially greet Dr Kenneth Kaunda, a noted fighter against colonialism, racism and social injustice and a great son of freedom-loving Africa, a dear guest of the Bulgarian people.

We believe that during this first visit of yours in our motherland you will be able to feel the working upsurge and strivings of the Bulgarian people, will have the opportunity to become acquainted with the successes we have reached during the 36 years of freedom, and with the tasks we have to solve in constructing the developed socialist society.

Your visit to Bulgaria, Comrade Kaunda, is a happy moment and an appropriate opportunity for establishing immediate contact between ourselves, which, I believe, will mark the beginning of our long-lasting personal friendship. Simultaneously, we have the opportunity of discussing the state and prospects of our bilateral relations and cooperation, and exchanging opinions on the most topical issues of the international situation. I allow myself to think that your visit to our country, as well as the visit of those accompanying you, is an eloquent expression of the ever more dynamic cooperation between the Bulgarian and Zambian peoples, and between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Zambia.

Dear Zambian comrades, you are visiting our motherland in a period of a creative working upsurge, and I hope that you will personally be impressed by it. What causes this creative working upsurge? In short, it is caused by the very essence of the socialist regime and by several forthcoming remarkable events. In only a few days our people will celebrate the 36th anniversary of the victory of the socialist revolution. During 1981 our people are preparing to fittingly greet the 1,300th anniversary of its state and the 12th BCP Congress.

When we analyze the 36 years of socialist construction, draw a sober balance of what has been achieved, and make plans for the future we never forget that we had to overcome exceptional difficulties, and we also know that new difficulties are facing us. Yes, each of our peaceful victories was achieved with a consistent and selfless struggle. Yes, each step forward will be made with enthusiasm, efforts and the inspired work of the workers class, the peasants, the intelligentsia, the old and the young, the entire people. I think that this is one of the main conclusions reached during the years of freedom.

I should immediately add that our achievements would have been impossible without the friendship and cooperation with the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community, and without the support of the world's revolutionary and progressive forces. I think that this is another lesson learned during the years of freedom. That is why the People's Republic of Bulgaria is doing everything possible to strengthen, expand and develop the cooperation between the socialist countries and the newly liberated peoples, and to strengthen the unity, solidarity and unity of action of all revolutionary and progressive forces.

Esteemed Comrades,

The Bulgarian people are following with sincere satisfaction the efforts made by the people and government of friendly Zambia, led by Dr Kenneth David Kaunda, the founder of the United Party of National Independence and president of the Republic of Zambia, in developing the country's economy and social life and strengthening its sovereignty. We rejoice at the successes you have achieved, as well as at your country's growing prestige and activity in the UN Organization, the movement of the nonalined countries and OAU, they are an indisputable contribution to the struggle of all peoples in Africa for real freedom, independence, social transformation and prosperity, for everything that can guarantee the peaceful existence of the people, the full development of their creative ability and their happiness.

We note with great satisfaction the contribution of the Republic of Zambia and your personal contribution, Comrade Kenneth Kaunda, to the triumph of the just cause of the people of Zimbabwe. We think that the victory of the heroic people of Zimbabwe is simultaneously a victory of the heroic people of Zambia and the other African freedom-loving peoples. This victory proves once again the power of the international unity of action between the planet's revolutionary and democratic peoples, and the peoples which are heroically struggling for freedom, independence and social progress. Our country also highly values the assistance of the Republic of Zambia to the struggling peoples of Namibia and the Republic of South Africa. One of the most noble and supreme tasks of the present national liberation struggle of the African peoples is to achieve Namibia's independence and destroy apartheid, and national and social oppression in the Republic of South Africa. This goal has become more attainable since the liberation of Zimbabwe. Of course, we do not rely on illusions. Despite the fact that the South African racists have been pressed to the wall, unmasked and condemned by the world democratic public, they do not spare any means to preserve their dominance and positions, and undertake barbaric attacks against Zambia, Mozambique and Angola. The imperialists and the reaction are trying to disunite Africa, to set the African peoples against one another and kindle conflicts between them. That is why we think that strengthening the anti-imperialist unity and increasing their vigilance is a historic necessity for the African peoples. These hotbeds and conflicts in various parts of Africa represent a serious danger not only for the African Continent, but also for world peace.

As far as the present international situation is concerned, the People's Republic of Bulgaria has repeatedly expressed its steady position. Consistently struggling for peace, understanding and security in the Balkans, Europe and the world. The People's Republic of Bulgaria decisively opposes the designs of imperialism, hegemony, Zionism and reaction to block the process of detente, exacerbate international tension and return mankind to the years of "cold war." Certain imperialist and reactionary circles have recently intensified the weapons race, openly interfered in the internal affairs of free peoples, performed overt provocations, appropriated new military bases and have striven to form new military alliances. In general, they are striving to reach military supremacy and thus impose their will and policy on peace-loving people throughout the world.

These sinister attempts of imperialism and reaction call upon us to further understand our holy responsibility to mankind and to the destiny of human civilization. Therefore, stemming from this holy responsibility, we. the Warsaw Pact member-countries, voiced new, highly humane and constructive proposals to continue and strengthen the policy of detente at the recent meeting of the Political Consultative Committee. We fully support the highly humane and constructive proposal of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev on conducting negotiations to limit medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe. We also fully support the new realistic proposals recently voiced by the USSR at the Vienna talks. These major initiatives represent the striving of the socialist community countries and all honest men to overcome the complications in the international situation, which have emerged because of imperialism and reaction.

We have repeatedly stated, and state it again: It is necessary to liquidate the danger of a new world-destructive war. This noble task which unites the efforts of increasingly more people of good will is the most important task which faces mankind today. The efforts of the World Parliament for Peace, which will take place in our country in September, will be directed toward implementing this task. We believe that progressive mankind will know how to tame imperialism and reaction, which are trying in vain to slow history's logical progress.

Highly esteemed Comrade Kaunda, dear Zambian comrades,

The People's Republic of Bulgaria will further strengthen and expand its relations with the African peoples by continuing its principled and constructive foreign policy. Our relations will continue to develop rythmically on the basis of the general struggle against imperialism, racism, and apartheid, on the basis of the common striving to mutually beneficial political, economic and cultural cooperation and in the name of peace, social progress and our peoples' well-being.

I want to express my confidence, Comrade Kaunda, that your visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the talks and negotiations we will conduct and the documents and agreements we will sign will become a significant stimulus to further develop Bulgarian-Zambian relations and cooperation and a contribution to the peoples' common efforts for detente, peace, understanding and prosperity.

Congratulating you, dear Comrade Kaunda, on receiveing the high Bulgarian distinction--the Stara Planina Order with ribbon--I propose a toast:

--To new and even greater successes of the Republic of Zambia!

--To the friendship and cooperation between our countries and peopoes!

--To the health and happiness of our high guest, the highly respected Dr Kenneth David Kaunda!

--To the health and happiness of his most respected wife Betty Kaunda!

--To the health of the comrades accompanying the president of the Republic of Zambia!

--To the health of all those attending this dinner!

--Cheers!

ZHIVKOV DECORATES COSTA RICAN CP LEADER VALVERDE 4 SEP

AU041556 Sofia BTA in English 1440 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] Sofia, 4 Sep (BTA)--Today First Secretary of the CC of the BCP Todor Zhivkov decorated Secretary General of the CC of the People's Vanguard Party of Costa Rica Manuel Mora Valverde with the "Georgi Dimitrov" order.

This order is conferred on Mr Valverde for his contribution to the struggle against reaction, fascism and imperialism, for consolidating the friendship and cooperation between the BCP and the People's Vanguard of Costa Rica and in connection with his 70th anniversary.

In the speech he delivered at the ceremony Mr Todor Zhivkov emphasized: "We have always backed up and will continue to back up the struggle of Costa Rican communists. We have always admired their manifestations of international fraternity and cooperation with the CPSU, with our communist party, with the parties of the other fraternal socialist countries, with the international communist movement, with the peoples of Latin America, Asia and Africa".

Dwelling on the renovating process in the world, Mr Todor Zhivkov stressed the leading place of the workers in Latin America in the historical duel with the forces of reaction and imperialism.

He emphasized that today, when through the fault of the forces of imperialism, especially of the North American imperialists and Chinese hegemonists the situation in the world was getting complicated, the responsibilities of the different communist detachments and of the communist movement as a whole grew particularly.

Mr Manuel Mora Valverde emphasized in reply that Costa Rican communists have always considered Georgi Dimitrov as their teacher in the revolutionary cause. He pointed out that the communists all over the world and above all those working in economically backward areas had much to learn from Bulgaria.

Before the ceremony Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Manuel Mora Valverde had an hour's meeting at which they informed each other about the two parties' activity.

NEW CHINESE AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS 4 SEP

AU042021 Sofia BTA in English 1838 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] Sofia, 4 Sep (BTA)--China's newly appointed ambassador to Bulgaria An Zhiyuan emphasized that China highly appreciated the traditional friendship existing between the Chinese and the Bulgarian peoples.

Presenting his credentials, he stressed the satisfaction of the Chinese leadership with the development of relations between China and Bulgaria, with the increase of trade and with the successful development of techno-scientific cooperation.

He stressed: "We are convinced that with the [words indistinct] to the people of China and appreciate their friendship".

BRIEFS

NEW OCEAN LINER--The Varna shipyard workers have commissioned, ahead of schedule, a new 38,000-ton ocean liner. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 4 Sep 80 AU]

RUDE PRAVO CITES W. PRESS ON GOVERNMENT CONCESSIONS IN POLAND

AU041240 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 3 September on page 7 carries a 600-word report on the 2 September TRYBUNA LUDU article entitled "Future Hopes" attacking "bourgeois propaganda" for "exploiting certain discrepancies in the socioeconomic life and events connected with it for besmirching Poland and influencing the Poles' political thinking" and "attempting to influence the development of events in Poland and, in some cases, ideological and political diversion." The same report also reviews an undated PAP commentary which states that "imperialist circles are taking advantage of the difficulties Poland is going through and do not want to permit a positive solution of the incumbent problems, which is possible only on the basis of the socialist legal order." Also noted is a report by the TASS Warsaw correspondent in which he says that "the initiators of anti-socialist and anti-Polish actions are coining demagogic slogans and demands" and accuses "representatives of the reactionary Western press" of "disseminating abroad such information as is willingly made use of for subversive activity against the socialist system in Poland" and of foisting on the Western public "with an evidently provocative goal the cock-and-bull story that there are conditions in Poland for a so-called liberalization process." The report also quotes the TASS correspondent as saying that "relatively large sums of money" were sent by Western social democratic trade unions to those "who in reality are striving to undermine the socialist foundations in Poland" and that "the country must now make complicated decisions which must be, however, well-considered and justified and must reckon not only with economic but also with other possible consequences."

The same issue of RUDE PRAVO also carries the following quotes from the Western press which represent the first references monitored in the Czechoslovak press to the nature of the agreements between the Polish Government and the striking workers and to government concessions:

--A 150-word report citing the French communist L'HUMANITE on the disappointment among those who wanted to "Pour oil on the fire" over the end of the strike; the New York TIMES' prognosis that "the implementation of the agreed demands might pose a threat to the party's leading role in Poland"; the Washington POST's assessment "in an article entitled 'The Agreement Weakens the Party's Power' that Poland is developing 'in the direction of a pluralist form of communism'" and "U.S. President James Carter's expression of 'satisfaction' and 'admiration' over the events in Poland" and his "interpretation of the events from the viewpoint of his notorious 'human rights' doctrine." The report adds that "the statement made by Ronald Reagan was even more cynical. He claimed that in their actions the Poles proceeded from the criteria of freedom that are approved in the United States:"

--A 350-word "ZR"-signed report on Western press treatment of the Polish events in which it is said to be "painting a picture of the situation that is in accordance with its wishes and criteria." The report states: "The French rightwing paper FIGARO claims without concealing the intention to influence the course of events that the acute crisis has ended and that a long period of destabilization now begins which may still have consequences for the country. When characterizing the present situation the paper does not hesitate to say that the church has got into a strong opposition against the government and that its instruments of action have expanded. The paper predicts: 'Should the present government attempt to retract the concessions it has made, a different crisis would break out, a much more feared crisis. Another Paris paper LE QUOTIDIEN does not conceal its pleasure that the provoked "unrest in Gdansk has corroded communism from within.'

The Swiss paper TAGESANZEIGER states: 'What happened in Gdansk and in Szczecin was not a match that ended in a draw. The compromise cost the government more than the strikers...'

"The Japanese paper YOMIURI writes that a new stage of development is beginning in Eastern Europe. The democratization initiated in Poland--as this paper calls the development in the Polish People's Republic--could in future continue in a nonviolent manner and initiate a new stage of development in the Soviet Eastern bloc. The paper advises the bourgeois governments of Western Europe: 'The West should support the sprouting democracy in Poland by increasing economic cooperation with this country.' But the bourgeois leaders in Western Europe know even without this advice how to set the rudder of economic cooperation with socialist countries," the report says and cites the view of West German politicians Stoltenberg and Strauss that the granting of FRG credits to those countries should be linked with political demands.

The report states in conclusion: "The Bonn paper GENERAL ANZEIGER doubts, however, the Polish economy's ability to achieve the prosperity that would be necessary for fulfilling the clauses on incomes, maternity leave, more workfree Saturdays and other concessions to the striking workers in Gdansk. 'The approved list of demands would be a hard nut to crack even for a flourishing economy,' the paper writes."

Further Press Reportage

[Editorial Report] Under the cumulative heading "PZPR Representative on the Situation in Poland; Urgent Need To Observe Social and Civic Discipline," Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 4 September carries dispatches on page 7 of "CTK Correspondents" on the Polish events.

A Warsaw dispatch reports the signing of an agreement with the Katowice workers, "who had interrupted work in the last few days," and the resumption of work there, and deals at length with the Warsaw press conference given by Jerzy Waszcsuk. The dispatch cites him on "the most important current task--to consolidate party ranks, raise their ideological standards and develop a broad front of political operations," and on the PZPR's intention to "intensify the fight against antisocialist forces in the country so as to unmask these forces and cleanse the workers class of their influence." The dispatch concludes by reporting on the TRYBUNA LUDU commentary, entitled "In Our Hands," which "points out the basic difference between real and dreamed-up problems" and the need "to realize what is good for Poland and what is harmful." TRYBUNA LUDU is also cited on the continuing operations of those forces in Poland which "want to influence negatively the population's way of thinking, but have not succeeded in winning any broader circle of listeners anywhere in Poland," and on the country's economic problems.

A passage deals with Mieczyslaw Jagielski's interview with PAP, and his stress on the "key significance" of "economic cooperation with the USSR, and later also other socialist states, for Poland's development." He is cited on the importance of diverse Soviet deliveries to Poland and of cooperation with the CEMA states that is based on "ideological cohesion, the unity of basic political and social aims, the identity of systems and the principles of socialist internationalism;" on the present "friendly and internationalist assistance" granted to Poland by "fraternal socialist countries" and the USSR; on the "key significance" of "regular Soviet deliveries" that had "been intensified in July and August in particular;" and on his assurance to "fraternal CEMA states" of Poland's "profound gratitude for their understanding and assistance." Jagielski is cited as saying that Poland's "main and decisive orientation will be the orientation toward fraternal socialist states," although it will also "actively make use of the possibilities offered by other directions of foreign trade and economic cooperation."

A final passage reports on the declaration issued by the Polish Central Trade Unions Council on the unions' present tasks, stressing "the greatest achievement of the Polish trade union movement--the unity and class solidarity," which "must be protected above everything else." The declaration is said to state that a system guaranteeing the fulfillment of the functions of all trade unions is to be created and anchored in a new law on trade unions, and that the "trade unions have a place for everybody wanting to defend the working people's interests, for everybody who has the socialist fatherland at heart."

LEADERS CONGRATULATE VIETNAMESE LEADERS ON NATIONAL DAY

AU041312 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Sep 80 pp 1, 2

[CTK report: "Congratulations to Vietnam"]

[Text] Prague, 1 September (CTK)--Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, and CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal have sent to Le Duan, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam [VCP], to Nguyen Huu Tho, acting president of the SRV, and to SRV Premier Pham Van Dong the following congratulatory telegram on the occasion of the SRV National Day:

Dear comrades,

On the occasion of the SRV National Day--the 35th anniversary of independence--we are sending to you, the VCP Central Committee, the government and the fraternal Vietnamese people warm comradely greetings and most cordial congratulations in the name of the CPCZ Central Committee, the government, of all Czechoslovak people and in our own name.

The Czechoslovak people sincerely value the successes achieved by the heroic Vietnamese people under the leadership of its vanguard--the VCP--and in close contact and cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community in the long struggle for the freedom and independence of their fatherland and in the reconstruction and socialist construction of their country. We highly value the determined endeavors of the Vietnamese working people in the implementation of the conclusions of the Fourth VCP Congress and in the construction of the material-technological foundations of a socialist society. The distinct strengthening of the SRV's international position is also connected with convincing successes; the country, in close cooperation with the People's Democratic Republic of Laos and the People's Republic of Kampuchea, is successfully opposing the plots of international imperialism, Chinese hegemonism, expansionism and reaction. As a firm link of the socialist community, Socialist Vietnam actively contributes to the common struggle of progressive forces for the strengthening of peace, security and cooperation in Southeast Asia and throughout the world. These positive results, on which we sincerely congratulate you, convincingly confirm the correctness of the path on which your country embarked following the victory of the August Revolution 35 years ago.

With sincere joy we state that the fraternal relations and close comradely cooperation between the CPCZ and the VCP and between our two countries, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, is successfully deepening in the spirit of the treaty on friendship and cooperation between our two countries. The implementation of the conclusions of the recent visit of the CSSR party and state delegation to the SRV contributes to the further activation of mutual, fruitful relations in all spheres of the political, economic and social life.

We are firmly convinced that the relations of friendship and fraternal cooperation between our two parties and countries will continue to strengthen and deepen to the benefit of the people of our two countries and of the entire socialist community in the interest of lasting peace and progress in the world.

Dear comrades, we wish you and all Vietnamese people many further successes in the implementation of the bold goals of the construction of a socialist society in your country, in the defense of its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Alois Indra, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and Chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly, has sent a congratulatory telegram on the SRV's National Day to Truong Chinh, SRV Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the National Assembly's Standing Committee.

The CSSR National Front Central Committee has sent a telegram to the Central Committee of the Patriotic Front of Vietnam, congratulating it on the occasion of the SRV's National Day.

Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, has congratulated Nguyen Co Thach, SRV minister of foreign affairs, on the same occasion.

POLEDNIK RECEIVES VISITING LAO YOUTH DELEGATION

LD041232 Prague CTK in English 1120 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] Prague--Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Jindrich Polednik has received here a delegation of the Committee for the Establishment of the Union of People's Revolutionary Youth of Laos, headed by its chairman Thonglay Kommasith, which arrived here at the invitation of the Socialist Union of Youth Central Committee.

Present at the meeting where head of a Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee department Lubomir Prochazka and Chairman of the Socialist Union of Youth Miloslav Dockal.

STATE OFFICIALS GREET LIBYAN COUNTERPARTS ON NATIONAL DAY

AU041245 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 1 Sep 80 p 1

[CTK report: "Congratulations to Libya"]

[Text] Prague, 31 August (CTK)--CSSR President Gustav Husak sent a congratulatory telegram to Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, on the occasion of the state holiday of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

Likewise, CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal sent a congratulatory telegram to 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud, member of the General Secretariat of the General People's Congress of the Socialist People' Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

On the same occasion CSSR Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek congratulated Ahmad al-Shahhati, head of the Bureau for Foreign Contacts in the General Secretariat of the General People's Congress, and 'Ali al-Salam at-Tureyki, secretary of foreign affairs of the General People's Congress.

KEMPNY RECEIVES PALESTINIAN WRITERS' DELEGATION

LD041806 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] Josef Kempny, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received in Prague today a delegation of the Union of Palestinian Writers and Journalists.

The delegation is led by General Secretary of the Union Yahya Yakhlef.

The meeting passed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

CYPRIOT PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN PRAGUE

LD012340 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2150 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] An official parliamentary delegation of the Republic of Cyprus, headed by Alekos Mikhailidhis, speaker of the House of Representatives, arrived today in Prague by air. The delegation was invited by Alois Indra, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Federal Assembly. At Ruzyne Airport in Prague, decorated with the state flags of the two countries, the Cypriot deputies were welcomed by Deputy Chairmen of the Federal Assembly Dalibor Hanes, chairman of the Chamber of the Nations, and Jaroslav Srb, and by other personalities.

On the occasion of the visit of the Cypriot parliamentary delegation, Alois Indra gave a festive dinner tonight in Prague. Present at the dinner were Deputy Chairmen of the Federal Assembly Vaclav David, Dalibor Hanes, Bohuslav Kucera, Jaroslav Srb and Michal Zakovic; Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs; Ladislav Supka, minister for technological and investment development; Evzen Erban, chairman of the Czech National Council; Milan Klusak, Czech minister of culture; and other personalities of our political and public life. The dinner took place in a friendly atmosphere.

Received by Indra

LD021640 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] The official parliamentary delegation of the Republic of Cyprus, led by Alekos Mikhailidhis, speaker of the House of Representatives, was received today by Alois Indra, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Federal Assembly. In the course of a friendly meeting he informed the Cypriot guests about the current results of our national economy, about the social and health security of our citizens. He also acquainted them with the position and role of the Federal Assembly in our political system. Alekos Mikhailidhis stressed the importance of the delegation's visit for a further strengthening of friendship between the Cypriot and Czechoslovak people.

Meeting with Strougal

LD022004 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 02 Sep 80

[Text] Premier Lubomir Strougal received in Prague today an official parliamentary delegation from the Republic of Cyprus led by Alekos Mikhailidhis, speaker of the House of Representatives. He briefed the guests on development plans for the Czechoslovak national economy and stressed that there exist a number of possibilities and prerequisites for further mutual economic relations between Czechoslovakia and the Republic of Cyprus.

Alekos Mikhailidhis also stressed the importance and necessity of deepening economic cooperation and, above all, trade exchanges between both countries.

Talks With Husak

LD041712 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the republic, today received in Prague Castle, in the presence of Alois Indra, chairman of the Federal Assembly, the official parliamentary delegation of the Republic of Cyprus headed by Alekos Mihailidhis, speaker of the House of Representatives.

During a friendly conversation, the traditionally good relations between Czechoslovakia and the Republic of Cyprus, which are developing in full accord with the principles of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems and in the spirit of the conclusions of the recent talks between the presidents of both countries, Gustav Husak and Spiros Kiprianou, were reviewed. The usefullness of closer contacts between the parliaments of both states for a closer understanding of the life of the people of both countries as well as for the further strengthening of peace, security and cooperation was also stressed.

TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH ICELAND

LD292004 Prague CTK in English 1719 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Text] Prague, 29 Aug (CTK)--A protocol favourable evaluating the developing trade exchange between Czechoslovakia and Iceland was signed at the Federal Foreign Trade Ministry here on Friday at the close of talks of the Czechoslovakia-Icelandic mixed commission. The protocol also modifies conditions for the trade exchange in 1981. Czechoslovakia will export mainly tractors, cars, textile products, but [also] glass and rolled material and import various fish products.

PREMIER STROUGAL RECEIVES SWISS BANK OFFICIAL

LD291640 Prague CTK in English 0958 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Text] Prague--Czechoslovak Prmier Lubomir Strougal received here Friday President of the Swiss National Bank Fritz Leutwiler, currently on a visit to Czechoslovakia. Their talks concentrated on the development of the world economy in the future years with regard to the movement of prices in the sphere of fuels and power. Stress was laid on the significance of international economic and financial cooperation.

HUSAK RECEIVES NEW AMBASSADORS TO DENMARK, TUNISIA

LD291638 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0230 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, president of the republic, yesterday received the newly appointed Czechoslovak ambassadors to the Kingdom of Denmark, Bratislav Matonoha, and to the Republic of Tunisia, Andrej Retricek, in connection with the beginning of their tour of diplomatic duty.

TU CHAIRMAN HOFFMANN VISITS AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION

LD031702 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1400 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] Karel Hoffmann, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, today visited the agricultural exhibition "Land the Provider" in Ceske Budejovice. Besides seeing the balance sheet of the socialist agricultural large-scale production and associated branches and machinery for agricultural production he visited exhibits at the Soviet pavilion.

HAVLIN ATTENDS MEETING OF W. BOHEMIAN REGIONAL COMMITTEE

LD041136 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 04 Sep 80

[Text] The results of the work of schools and educational institutions, and their tasks in the further development of socialist education and schooling of the young generation, were discussed today in Plzen by the West Bohemian CPCZ Regional Committee. Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, attended the discussion.

LENART CHAIRS SLOVAK NATIONAL FRONT SESSION ON FODDER HARVEST

LD041654 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] The Presidium of the Central Committee of the National Front of the Slovak Socialist Republic, under the chairmanship of its chairman, Jozef Lenart, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, paid a tribute at its meeting in Bratislava today to the activity and initiative of organs and organizations of the National Front, national committees, economic bodies, institutions and individual citizens in the fulfillment of the appeal on securing the harvest of bulk fodder.

It alsoassessed positively the efficacy of mass communication media in that campaign. The selfless voluntary work of workers, cooperative farmers, Youth Union members, women and pensioners, reflected in an amount of almost 50,000 tons of bulk fodder handed over to agricultural enterprises, represents a considerable contributior to our agriculture.

The Presidium also dealt with the participation of organs and organizations of the National Front in celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia from the viewpoint of developing working and social activities.

STATUS OF CZECH GRAIN HARVEST, RAPE SOWING REPORTED

AU281832 Prague ZEMEDELSKI NOVINY in Czech 27 Aug 80 p 1 AU

[Summary] The following is the progress of field shores in the Czech lands by 24 August:

Region	Total Grain Harvested	Total Rape Sown
Central Bohemian	43.7 percent	24.2 percent
South Bohemian	28.2 percent	56.8 percent
West Bohemian	20.9 percent	81.0 percent
North Bohemian	45.6 percent	36.5 percent
East Bohemian	39.6 percent	19.2 percent
South Moravian	64.0 percent	27.0 percent
North Moravian	46.4 percent	14.0 percent

BRIEFS

CZECH GRAIN PROCUREMENT--A total of 1.1 million tons of grain including 286,780 tons of wheat for human consumption have thus far been delivered to the state procurement centers in the Czech lands. [Prague PRACE in Czech 27 Aug 80 p 1 AU]

SLOVAK HARVEST PROGRESS--A total of 95,000 hectares of grain, or 14 percent of the sown area, still remain to be harvested in Slovakia. [Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 28 Aug 80 p 1 AU]

CSSR HARVEST PROGRESS--At the beginning of this week cereals in the CSSR were harvested on more than 55 percent of the sown area. Winter rape still has to be harvested from 2 percent of the sown area. Early potatoes remain to be gathered from 30 percent of the area. As regards the mowing of perennial fodder crops, the second mowing on arable land has been practically concluded, and about 30 percent of meadows and pastures still have to be mown. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 Aug 80 p 1 AU]

CZECH HARVEST PROGRESS--375,000 hectares of wheat, 326,000 hectares of spring barley and 53,000 hectares of legumes still have to be harvested in the Czech lands. [Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 27 Aug 80 p 7 AU]

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND ASSAILS WESTERN 'INTERFERENCE' IN POLAND

LD031952 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1908 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] Berlin--Under the heading, "Concerning Western Incitement and Interference Against Poland--Anti-Polish Wolves in Sheep's Clothing," Thursday's edition of NEUES DEUTSCHLAND carries the following commentary which has been prereleased to ADN:

Mass media and some politicians of imperialist countries are currently conducting at present an unconcealed interference in the affairs of our Polish sister country. A whole flood of antisocialist incitement ranging from lies and distortions, via instructions for staging a counterrevolution to hypocritical attempts at ingratiation with the Polish working people is pouring from the columns of the press, the television channels and the loudspeakers.

"The Polish fever" which has seized these gentry is, of course, no accident. As died-in-the wool enemies of socialism they are merely thus revealing a further aspect of their global strategy which is dic ated by permanent aggression against the USSR and the other fraternal countries, against actually existing socialism.

A direct connection exists between NATO's attempts to destroy the approximate military parity in Europe and the world, and the unconcealed interference in the situation in Poland. It is significant that certain forces and media of FRG imperialism which were among the main driving elements of the Brussels NATO missile decision are striking the loudest and most strident note in the present anti-Polish concert.

In Poland it is not overlooked that those who give the working people hypocritical advice for "improving" socialism are the same people who gag socialists and democrats in the FRG with the job denial practice, bully workers and trade unionists by imposing on them fines amounting to millions and with lockouts if they dare to fight for their rights. Those who today allegedly profess to feel sympathy for the Polish workers are in fact anti-Polish wolves in sheep's clothing. They are the same political forces and their organs of publication which in fascist affinity have unfurled the "greater Germany" banner. Today they count on U.S. NATO missiles in order to achieve their revanchist aims against the GDR as well as against the Polish People's Republic.

The documentation of the Institute of International Politics and Economics about revanchist activities and demands from the FRG against the Polish People's Republic, which is also published in today's edition of NEUES DEUTSCHLAND strikingly reveals the fundamental intention of German imperialism in the FRG to regain the Polish territories which it once stole and thereby at the same time overthrow socialism in Poland.

The Western incitement against Poland is at the same time a gross violation of the Helsinki Final Act and its fundamental principles. It is aimed against detente, against the atmosphere of cooperation in Europe and ignores the command of refraining from outside interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign state.

Polish journalists report that in the last few days an increasing number of visitors from the West who do not in the least hide their antisocialist intentions are appearing there. Among them are many representatives of imperialist rags whose work is used for subversive activities against the socialist system.

The new "friends of Poland"--who momentarily have turned down the volume of their propaganda for the "liberation of the German eastern territories--at present zealously advocate the initiation of a so-called process of "liberalization" in Poland. What they mean by that may be gauged from the collection of funds in various Western countries. No attempt is made to conceal that this money is intended to support antisocialist elements and groups who have recently surfaced in Poland. As Polish commentators have noted, considerable sums have already been paid to such circles whose activities are aimed at undermining the foundations of the socialist system in Poland. Thus there can be no doubt at all that by "liberalization" these people mean--as is also proved by past experience--an attempt to organize a counterrevolution against socialism.

It is not difficult to see that the present imperialist propaganda campaign is directed not only against socialist Poland.

As TRYBUNA LUDU has stated that the Western attacks against the Polish People's Republic, which at the moment must solve a number of complicated domestic problems, are at the same time aimed "at loosening our alliance with the USSR with the entire community of socialist states." As a member of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA, Poland occupies an important place in European affairs as an element of peace and stability.

We thus see the resolute rebuffing of the impudent interference in the internal affairs of socialist Poland, this general attack against the entire socialist community also, as an important contribution to the strengthening of peace and security on the European Continent. Forty-one years after the attack of German fascism in Poland it is important to point out that nobody in any country in the world has the right to forget the lessons of this crime against the peoples.

TRYBUNA LUDU Cited

AU041608 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Sep 80 p 5

[Text] Warsaw--Under the headline "Futile Calculations," Tuesday's TRYBUNA LUDU, referring to the U.S. "Free Europe" transmitter located in Munich and other imperialist mass media, points out that their hopes for antisocialist development in Poland are utterly unfounded. They are hopes aimed "ultimately at loosening our alliance with the Soviet Union, with the entire socialist community." The paper writes: "The workers participating in the strikes did not give any cause for that kind of expectations." There is no doubt that the authors of such imputations are thus revealing their intentions.

TRYBUNA LUDU characterizes the brightly colored distorted reports by the Western mass media as an attempt to influence the events in Poland and in some cases as attempts at ideological and political diversion. The party and the workers class, TRYBUNA LUDU writes, do not close their eyes to this aspect. The answer to these attempts is unequivocal: "The foundations of socialist development and the fundamental principle of the leading role of the Marxist-Leninist party remain untouched and unchallenged."

ADN CITES OSCAR FISCHER SPEECH TO UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

LD042008 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1556 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] United Nations, New York--At the 11th special meeting of the UN General Assembly GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer in a policy statement on Thursday explained the GDR's position concerning problems of economic relations between developed industrial states and the contries of the Third World.

Fischer stressed that during the present tense international situation the policy of cold war is being revived and even extended to trade and economic relations.

Discriminatory trade practices such as the boycott of food deliveries and protectionism, the threat of military force but above all an unparalleled escalation of the arms drive hamper the process of democratizing international trade relations which are already complicated enough, the minister said. The special meeting could be rightly required, therefore, to provide a further stimulus for the cessation of the arms race and to initiate realistic disarmament measures.

As a socialist state the GDR emphatically calls for the implementation of these aims, Fischer stressed. In its relations with developing countries it is guided by democratic principles. Sovereign equality, mutual aid and mutual advantage are matters of course for the GDR.

"It is decisive for the democratic transformation of international economic relations whether the arms drive is continued or the road of arms limitation and disarmament is followed," the foreign minister declared. The developing countries are hard hit by the economic consequences of the arms race. It is urgently necessary to confront the authors of the arms race and their plans with a disarmament program serving the progress of mankind and to carry it out.

The Warsaw declaration of the Warsaw Pact states of last May contains proposals for the solution of these problems which are both in keeping with the times and acceptable.

The speaker stressed that the GDR proceeds from the premise that democratization is the political essence of the efforts for a "new international economic order." "Democratization of international economic relations means extending the policy of peaceful coexistence, of detente and disarmament to the sphere of the world economy, and of placing cooperation on the basis of equality and for mutual advantage instead of the confrontation caused by exploitation, discrimination and boycott."

Turning to the role of transnational monopolies in economic relations, Oskar Fischer said that calculations show that they squeeze approximately $100 billion annually out of the developing countries. "During the period 1970-77 profits of $13,327,000,000 were exported from the African countries alone while foreign private direct investments in Africa during the same period amounted to only $3.78 billion." The GDR thus supports the demand for compensation for the resources squeezed out of the developing countries.

The time is more than ripe "to put a stop also to the despoilation of the intellectual potential of the developing countries," the speaker continued. "We think it necessary to draw up a convention strictly forbidding the enticement of skilled labor away from developing countries, and laying down effective measures controlling its implementation.

Oskar Fischer declared that the GDR advocates the normalization and stabilization of the international trade in raw materials. The foreign minister continued: "The roughly 150 agreements on scientific-technical and industrial cooperation and the trade agreements which the GDR has concluded with developing countries guarantee quality, nondiscrimination and mutual advantage. From 1970 through 1979 the GDR has constructed more than 650 enterprises and installations in developing countries. They have all become the national property of the respective states without any conditions whatever."

Oskar Fischer said that in the last 10 years nearly 50,000 citizens of nationally liberated states had been trained in the GDR.

These forms of interstate economic relations have been supplemented by the delivery of solidarity goods worth M1.5 billion to African, Asian and Latin American states, the foreign minister said.

Oskar Fischer stated that representatives of many states have rightly called attention to the scant progress made during the second development decade in speeding up the economic and social development of the Asian, African and Latin American countries.

"The GDR will continue its economic cooperation with the developing countries and its support, in the spirit of solidarity in accordance with its ability also in the eighties. The necessary resources come from the national incomes produced by the GDR people." The GDR will continue to endeavor to help create democratic international economic relations.

HONECKER SENDS GREETINGS TO AL-QADHDHAFI ON ANNIVERSARY

AU041346 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Sep 80 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ND)--On the occasion of the 11th anniversary of the Libyan revolution--1 September--Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council, sent the following telegram to Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, and to 'Abd al-Ati al-'Ubaydi, secretary general of the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. The telegram addressed to Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi reads as follows:

On the occasion of the 11th anniversary of the 1 September revolution I convey to you esteemed Comrade al-Qadhdhafi, and to the members of the leadership of the revolution, as well as to the people of the friendly Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, on behalf of the SED Central Committee and on behalf of the GDR people, and on my own behalf, cordial greetings and congratulations.

The successes of the Libyan people in transforming its society, their achievements in this sector are enjoying the esteem and respect of the anti-imperialist movement.

The fact that we can ascertain that our two peoples are linked together in friendship and anti-imperialist solidarity is very gratifying for me.

I express my confidence that our relations, the relations between the GDR and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, will contribute effectively also in the future to the consolidation of the anti-imperialist unity of action and to new successes in the struggle for the preservation of peace, which is mankind's greatest benefit, as well as to the liberation of the peoples from imperialist oppression.

I pray you to accept, esteemed Comrade Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, my most sincere wishes for your personal well-being, health and further successes in your responsible work.

Erich Honecker sent the following telegram to 'Abd al-Ati-'Ubaydi:

I convey to you, esteemed Comrade 'Ubaydi and to the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, on the occasion of the 11th anniversary of the revolution--1 September--my greetings and congratulations. This happy event gives me the opportunity of expressing my conviction that the relations between our two countries--relations of friendship and anti-imperialist solidarity between the GDR and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, will continue to develop and be intensified in the future to the benefit of both our peoples. I wish you personal health, happiness, creative strength and successes in your work in consolidating the achievements of the Libyan revolution.

On the same occasion Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers sent congratulations to (Jadallah Azuz Talhi), secretary of the General People's Committee of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

LEADERS GREETINGS TO VIETNAMESE COUNTERPARTS ON ANNIVERSARY

AU041321 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2 Sep 80 pp 1-2

[Text] Berlin (ND): On the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the establishment of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (SRV) Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber, have sent the following, cordial telegram of greetings to Le Duan, general secretary of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee, to Nguyen Huu Tho, acting president and to Troung Chinh, chairman of the National Assembly Standing Committee, as well as to Pham Van Dong, SRV premier:

On the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the establishment of the SRV, we send to you, to the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee, to the National Assembly and to the SRV Government, as well as to the fraternal people of Vietnam our most sincere congratulations and fraternal greetings on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the GDR Council of Ministers and the People's Chamber, as well as on behalf of the GDR people and on our own behalf.

The establishment of the SRV 35 years ago was an event of tremendous historical significance for the people of Vietnam and for all progressive mankind. The establishment of the first workers and peasants state in Southeast Asia marked the beginning of the collapse of the colonial system following World War II.

Within the last 35 years that have elapsed the people of Vietnam have achieved admirable successes in overcoming the burden of the colonial inheritance and in building a new life under difficult conditions.

Guided by the Vietnamese Communist Party and with the international support of the USSR, the GDR and the other socialist brother countries the heroic people of Vietnam defended their socialist homeland and achieved a people's government throughout Vietnam. The victory of the Vietnamese people belongs forever to the most glorious chapters in the peoples' struggle for peace, independence and social progress.

The people of Vietnam are making tremendous efforts gradually to overcome the results of the war and to improve the living conditions of their citizens. The Vietnamese people can rely in this respect upon the increasingly close cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries and upon their solidarity. The joint Soviet-Vietnamese spaceflight is an eloquent example of this cooperation and assistance.

The SRV is making a great contribution to the struggle for peace, international detente and disarmament. Together with the other fraternal socialist countries Vietnam is resolutely opposing the policy of the imperialist and hegemonist forces aimed at exacerbating the international tension. The initiatives of the SRV for the creation of a zone of peace in Southeast Asia are of particular importance in this respect. The international prestige of the SRV as a factor of peace and cooperation is steadily growing.

Relations of solid friendship and fraternal cooperation based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism exist between the GDR and the SRV.

We would like to assure you, dear comrades, that the GDR will continue in the future comprehensively to develop the cooperation between our two parties, states and peoples in implementing the friendship and cooperation treaty signed between our two countries. We will continue to strengthen the tested links of solidarity existing between our two countries.

With all our hearts we wish you and the fraternal people of Vietnam new successes in building socialism and in defending peace.

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON DEVELOPMENTS IN POLISH SITUATION

Report From Warsaw

LD041906 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] Our Warsaw correspondent Szabolcs Szilagiyi reports on events in the public life and the further normalization of the situation:

The Central Council of Trade Unions sees as its most important task at present the work that serves the raising of the standard of living of workers and their families. The Central Council addressed a statement today to the Polish workers, trade union members and activists. The movement, according to the statement, puts the wage program, prices, healthy work conditions and construction of homes at the center of attention. The statement also says that in the trade unions, which are based on class, there is a place for everyone who honestly and seriously wishes to defend the interests of the workers and who holds dear the socialist homeland.

The other event of public life, tomorrow's session of Sejm, the Polish parliament, is also anticipated with great interest by the society. The Sejm committees and deputy groups are holding sessions all day today. At 1000 tomorrow the session will begin with an expose of the government's program of action by Premier Pinkowski.

Reports of productive work are coming in from all parts of the country. In the Gdansk shipyard the last touches are being put on ships made for export. In the Gdynia port off loading and onloading of trucks, which was delayed during the strike, are still proceeding, while the Warsaw radio correspondent reported from Szczecin that all the freight trains have returned to the country's interior. Miners have entered the Silesian hard coal mines. In the town of Jastrzebie, where the agreement was signed at dawn yesterday, today 1,800 miners have sent 11,000 tons of valuable coking coal to the surface.

NEPSZABADSAG Report

AU041050 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 3 Sep 80 p 2

[Warsaw correspondent report: "Work Has Been Resumed in Gdansk and Szczecin; Details of the Agreement Published"]

[Text] As a result of the agreements reached in Szczecin and Gdansk, work is in progress everywhere at the enterprises in the tricity area, mass transportation is in operation and the ships that had been held up for over 2 weeks are being unloaded at the ports, reports our Warsaw correspondent.

Throughout the country, more and more people realize the gravity of the situation, the magnitude of the tasks facing the country and the economy, and the difficulties involved in resolving the problems. Workers at a great many enterprises in Szczecin and elsewhere, are going to work earlier or are working extended shifts. At the agricultural machinery enterprise in Slupsk, workers are giving up their free Saturdays until the end of the year to make good as soon as possible the enormous losses caused by the strikes.

On 2 September, the Polish press reviewed the Gdansk agreement, a similar agreement having been signed in Szczecin as well. The papers reported that the Government Commission and the Interfactory Strike Committee have come to terms on numerous significant social-economic issues. The Government Commission had consented to the establishment of trade unions that are not affiliated to the Central Trade Union Council but respect the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic and recognize the leading role of the PZPR and the Polish People's Republic's international relations of alliance. The new trade union statute, preparations for which had been initiated previously, will regulate trade union rights more exactly and contain, among other things, legal conditions for stopping work.

The agreement foresees an improvement in informing the population. It stresses that it is necessary to speed up the preparation of economic reform, and the draft reform will be submitted to a countrywide discussion. According to the agreement, in cadre policy, greater attention must be paid to aptitude and qualifications.

Numerous points of the agreement are aimed at improving the social position of the population. Thus, the wages of the working people, particularly the low paid, will gradually be increased in the future. According to a government resolution, constant attention will be paid to the development of the cost of living, the development of the prices of public utility goods will be more intensively controlled and great attention will be paid primarily to the earliest possible improvement of meat supplies.

Measures will be initiated to increase agricultural production. The government will submit soon a program to make family allowances uniform. The agreement notes that, given the country's present economic and demographic position, the proposed lowering of the pensionable age limit cannot be carried out. At the same time, the lowest old-age and disability pensions will be increased. Urgent measures will be implemented to improve health care and increase the number of places at kindergartens and day nurseries. The The possibilities of granting a monthly allowance to women on leave without pay for the purpose of caring for children will be examined. Measures will be initiated to improve the housing situation as soon as possible and to regulate working hours.

As Warsaw Radio reported on 2 September, citing a PAP item, an agreement has been worked out in Katowice Voivodship between miners who have been on strike for 2 weeks and a government commission present there, and it is expected that it will be signed soon. Deputy Premier Aleksander Kopec has gone to the voivodship for that purpose.

A TRYBUNA LUDU editorial on 2 September censures Western political factors that wanted to take advantage of the events for their own purposes and noted: The leading role of the Marxist-Leninist party remains the unshakable foundation of the country's socialist development and this fact can be neither undermined, nor questioned.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH USSR

LD041800 Budapest MTI in English 1723 GMT 04 Sep 80

[Text] Budapest, 4 Sep (MTI)--Peter Veress, foreign trade minister of Hungary, and Semjon Skachkov, chairman of the State Committee of Foreign Economic Relations of the Soviet Union, signed an agreement on the development of the two countries' economic cooperation in the period 1981-1985.

Semjon Skachkov was received by Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers. The talks, also attended by Vice-Premier Jozsef Marjai and Peter Veress, focussed on the implementation of the long term specialization and cooperation program between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Soviet Union.

Semjon Skachkov left Hungary on Thursday.

FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIALS RECEIVE FRG DEPUTY

LD041408 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] Karsten Voigt, parliamentary deputy of the Social Democratic Party, has given a talk about FRG foreign policy at the Foreign Affairs Institute in Budapest. The Social Democratic politician held talks at the party Foreign Affairs Department on international issues, paid a visit to the Soviet Science Institute and called at the Foreign Affairs Committee of the National Assembly. The West German deputy was received by Janos Berecz, head of the Central Committee Foreign Affairs Department, and State Secretary Janos Nagy.

CONGOLESE FOREIGN MINISTER NZE ENDS VISIT

LD041120 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] The Congolese foreign minister has ended his visit to Hungary and has left Budapest. Pierre Nze was seen off at Ferihegy Airport by Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja.

LIBYAN AMBASSADOR HOLDS NATIONAL DAY RECEPTION

AU041244 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 2 Sep 80 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Reception on Libya's National Holiday"]

[Text] On Monday [1 September], on the occasion of his country's national holiday, Muhammad Tahir Bugaighis, ambassador of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah to Hungary, gave a reception at the embassy. Kalman Abraham, minister of construction and urban development; Eva Zsogon, health affairs secretary of state; Robert Garai, deputy minister of foreign affairs; and Maj Gen Jozsef Pacsek, deputy minister of defense attended. Also many heads of the diplomatic missions accredited to Budapest and several representatives of our social, economic and cultural life were present at the reception.

On the occasion of the national holiday of Libya, Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council, greeted Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, head of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in a message.

NORDIC TRADE UNION DELEGATION MEETS LAZAR, GASPAR

LD032140 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] Premier Gyorgy Lazar has received a delegation of the Nordic Conferederation of Trade Unions.

Representatives of the Danish, Finnish, Norwegian and Swedish trade unions held talks with Sandor Gaspar, secretary general of National Council of Trade Unions, on the international political and economic situation and on the European trade union movement, and they were informed about the activities of Hungarian trade unions.

Departure of Delegation

LD041246 Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] Budapest, 3 Sep (MTI)--The ten-member delegation of the Northern Trade Union Federation (NFS), led by President Oso Aakso, which paid an official visit to Hungary between August 31 and September 3 at the invitation of the National Council of Hungarian Trade Unions (SZOT), left Budapest on Wednesday.

The NFS delegation comprising the representatives of Danish, Finnish, Norwegian and Swedish national trade union centres and employee's organizations, was received by Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers.

Sandor Gaspar, general secretary of SZOT, informed the representatives of the northern countries' trade unions on the activity of Hungarian trade unions, then the NFS delegation and the Hungarian negotiating delegation, led by Sandor Gaspar, exchanged views on the international political, economic situation, and on the actual questions of European trade union movement.

The Scandinavian trade union delegates visited the Hungarian railway carriage and machine works in Gvor, and the Hernad agricultural co-operative. During the visits the guests got acquainted with the work of the trade unions, and the activity of the trade unions aimed at developing factory democracy and work-place environment.

WPC'S CHANDRA MEETS WITH SARLOS, GASPAR

LD031220 Budapest in English to Europe 1100 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] Mr Romesh Chandra, the president of the World Peace Council, has concluded his visit to Hungary. Mr Chandra had talks on current international issues with leaders of various Hungarian institutions, in connection with the World Parliament of the Peoples for Peace to be held between 23 and 27 September in Sofia, Bulgaria. Mr Romesh Chandra was also received by Mr Istvan Sarlos, general secretary of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front, and Mr Sandor Gaspar, the president of the WFTU and general secretary of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions. Mr Chandra also met representatives of the Hungarian church, who play a major role in the peace movement.

LOSONCZI TO VISIT AFRICA IN 'NEAR FUTURE'

LD041820 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] Budapest--In the near future, Pal Losonczi will visit some African countries. The president of the Presidential Council will pay official friendly visits to Ethiopia, Tanzania, Mozambique and Zambia.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DISCUSSES NATIONAL ECONOMY

LD042244 Budapest MTI in English 1718 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] Budapest, 4 Sep (MTI)--At its Thursday session, the Hungarian Council of Ministers discussed and adopted a report by the president of the National Planning Office on this year's development of the national economy, together with the finance minister's report. The government observed that in the elapsed period of the year the foreign economic balance improved--in accordance with the national economic plan--and the energy and material austerity measures proved effective. It called on the economic management organs to pay more attention in the remainder of the year to improving the set-up, profitability and quality of production and to a more effective utilization of the available labour force and material resources. They should act towards that [as received] the companies strive more actively for augmenting profitable exports and that the domestic needs be better met. A well-organized and successful completion of the harvesting and other field works left should be treated as a task of priority importance.

The Council of Ministers dealt with issues related to the preparation of the 1981 national economic plan and marked out the further tasks to be accomplished by the competent organs in this respect.

The government approved the report in which the finance minister outlined the damage caused by floods and inland waters and the measures taken to help the victims. It instructed the authorities concerned to give the most-suffered cooperative farms the assistance they require to restore the economy and continue productive work.

ROLE OF PRIVATE FARMS IN STATE ECONOMY REPORTED

LD041236 Budapest MTI in English 1029 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] Budapest, September 4 (MTI)--Hungary imports 700 small-performance tractors this year to ease the job of farmers managing household plots. A decree passed in January this year makes it possible for private persons to buy new tractors up to 30 hp, second-hand ones up to 35 hp, as well as to operate small trucks up to 1.5 tons, as of June 1. New easy-term credits also encourage the development of private, household and auxiliary farms.

The Hungarian state makes a point of improving the working conditions of private farmers as their contributions are indispensable for the national economy. Most of the private farmers utilize land unaccessible for the large machines of agro-industrial complexes, or plots difficult to cultivate on hilly terrain. About 90 percent of such land is owned by workers, employees and cooperative peasants who cultivate it as part-time farmers, over and above their regular working hours in a full-time job. The time they use for working their plots adds up to some 2.3 million hours a year: more than the official annual working time of the employees of the agro-industrial complexes.

On an area barely reaching 15 percent of the country's cultivated land, private farmers produce one third of Hungary's agricultural products, some 60,000 million forints in value. They account for 20-23 percent of the country's fresh vegetable and fruit exports, 22 percent of wine, one fourth of slaughter cattle and eggs, and most of the foreign sales of minor animals and products, honey and leather. Although their contribution to the exports of other goods is less striking, the fact that they also cater significantly for domestic demand by marketing their surplus, allows the country to sell abroad the best quality produce of large agricultural complexes.

Although a sharp decrease of 22 percent was experienced in the land farmed by private entrepreneurs between 1972 and 1979, their overall production value rose by 14 percent and their product output by 32 percent.

According to the latest statistical survey, the number of private farmers is around one and half million: the figure shows a 13 percent drop as compared to 1972. Much of the decline is due to the natural causes of death, but some farmers abandoned their lands for more comfortable city life. Today over 50 percent of the private plots are run by workers and employees in their leisure time.

Plant pattern on the private plots has much improved lately. Vegetables have claimed space from expansive cornfields, and small animal and pig farming preponderate in animal husbandry. Between 1972 and 1979 the number of farmers keeping one sow rose by 1.2 percent, while the number of those keeping two or more increased by 64 percent. Thus specialization started also in small-scale farming, resulting in a wider choice of better produce.

However, the excellent results of small-scale farming would be non-existent without the help of large farming complexes, without cooperation of the two sectors. The large farms extend either direct or indirect assistance to household, auxiliary and private farms, developing thus a special Hungarian form of household farming where common and private can no longer be separated.

BRIEFS

EGYPTIAN AMBASSADOR CREDENTIALS--Budapest, 26 August (MTI)--Rezso Tratumann, deputy president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, today received Hasan Amin Shash, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, new ambassador to Hungary of the Egyptian Arab Republic, who presented his credentials. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1731 GMT 28 Aug 80 LD]

BURUNDI AMBASSADOR LEAVES--Budapest, 29 Aut (MTI)--Dr. Rezso Tratumann, deputy president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, received for a farewell visit Dr. Libere Ndabakwaje, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Burundi Republic, who has left Hungary for good. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1751 GMT 29 Aug 80 LD]

GIEREK, OTHER LEADERS ATTEND JOINT PARTY SESSION

LD041754 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] A session of the Central Consultative Commission of the political parties took place today. Taking part in the meeting were, on behalf of the PZPR Central committee: Edward Gierek, Henryk Jablonski, Josef Pinkowski, Stanislaw Kania and Andrzej Werblan; on behalf of the Supreme Committee of the United Peasant Party: Stanislaw Gucwa, Emil Kolodzieu, Jozef Czga-Michalski and Zdzislaw Tomal; and on behalf of the Central Committee of the Democratic Party: Tadeusz Witold Mlynczak, Zbigniew Rudnicki, Piotr Stefanski and Tadeusz Kalasa.

Problems connected with the forthcoming Sejm session were discussed.

GUCWA OPENS SEJM SESSION 5 SEPTEMBER

LD050904 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0830 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] The session of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic started at 1000. This is the first sitting during the fall term after the summer parliamentary recess.

The house will hear a report on the program for the current government activities. It is expected that it will confirm the decisions adopted by the State Council concerning changes in the composition of the Council of Ministers.

The sitting of the house was opened by Marshal of the Sejm Stanislaw Gucwa. Members of the State Council occupied the State Council benches. They were led by State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski. On the benches of the Council of Ministers were members of the cabinet headed by Premier Jozef Pinkowski.

At the beginning the marshal of the Sejm stated that the PZPR, United Peasant Party and Democratic Party have submitted to the Sejm Presidium a motion proposing that the Legislation Commission be asked to prepare a constitution bill and a bill on the Supreme Control Chamber which would restore the subordination of the Suprme Control Chamber to the Sejm. The Sejm passed the motion.

Pinkowski Report

LD051036 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0930 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Excerpts] The session of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic started at 1000 today. This is the first sitting during the fall term after the summer parliamentary recess.

In his report on the program for the current activities of the government, Premier Jozef Pinkowski pointed out that the present session of the Sejm is already being held in a climate of certain detente.

The premier said that the Council of Ministers, in its changed composition, has embarked on a fundamental reconstruction of the program for its work.

Jozef Pinkowski next dealt with the current actions to be carried out by the government designed to improve the immensely complex economic situation and to resolve the most urgent social issues.

The premier said that the social policy will be shaped on the basis of the deepened analyses of the needs of the community. In conformity with what has been announced, there is going to be a steady continuation of pay rises for various group of workers which was started in July this year. The settlement of pay and social problems will encompass all employees, with special consideration for specific conditions prevailing in various sectors and trades. The increases will be staggered so that their introduction will be completed next June. No vocational group is to be overlooked.

We will also combat unwarranted increases in the cost of living, he said.

The premier announced that control over price fixing is to be stepped up. The prices of meat and its products are to be frozen until next fall.

The government will also take necessary action against excessive incomes, in particular when they are not justified by the actual contribution of labor. This is in conformity with the universal demand for social justice.

Methods for the evaluation of the cost of living will be perfected and social minimum will be established.

The government suggests the introduction next year of all Saturdays free for all workers and the shortening of the working week to 42.5 hours. This would mean that the daily working time would be fixed at 8.5 hours with time for breakfast breaks.

AGREEMENT REACHED AFTER MORE MINES STRIKE

LD042104 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Since 3 September 1980 miners in the Szombierki, Dimitrov, and Bobrek mines have been on strike as a sign of solidarity with the Interfactory Strike Committee in the Manifest Lipcowy mine.

An Interfactory Strike Committee for these three mines has been set up with headquarters at the Dimitrov mine.

On 4 September 1980 talks were held with members of the government commission led by Minister of Mining Wlodzimierz Lejczak on the subject of the agreements reached in the Manifest Kipcowy mine and on the additional postulates which have been submitted and which are peculiar to this mining region.

Complete agreement was reached and a protocol signed. The work forces will start work on 5 September 1980 in compliance with the decisions made.

DEPUTY PREMIER PRAISES COOPERATION WITH USSR, GDR

LD050800 Warsaw PAP in English 0204 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Sep (PAP)--Chairman of the Council of Ministers' Planning Commission, Deputy Prime Minister Henryk Kisiel stated in his interview for PAP today that economic cooperation between Poland and the socialist neighbours, the Soviet Union in particular, is especially important now when the Polish economy has been exposed to various tensions emerging both in the world markets and at home.

He emphasized that in this situation Poland's closest neighbours like the GDR and Czechoslovakia have not only increased their usual deliveries of raw materials, ready-made materials and marketables but also offered additional supplies of various goods still this year.

"This week, for example," said H. Kisiel, "Poland has bought additional in the GDR grain, butter, poultry, baby food. (?We will) also import some light industry products, especially garments and apparels, as well as household appliances.

"In the current situation our economic cooperation, including the exchange of raw materials and materials for further processing, becomes even more important. We have to (?expand) our export offer," stated the vice premier, pointing out "it is vital for the improvement in the standard of living and the further smooth development of Poland's socialist economy."

"The (?latest examples) in the political cooperation with the (?GDR attests) well to its understanding of our situation and the resultant (?needs) felt by our economy and home market," said H. Kisiel, stressing in conclusion that "a friend in need is a friend indeed."

OFFICIAL BODIES EXAMINE COST OF LIVING MATTERS

Trade Union Commission

LD041935 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] The first session of the Trade Union Commission for Cost of Living Control took place in Warsaw today. The commission was set up at the 16th Plenum of the Central Council of Trade Unions [CRZZ].

The commission is composed of representatives of work establishment belonging to diverse sectors and regions of the country, scientists and trade union activists.

The inaugural meeting of the commission was devoted to a debate on main trends of its activity. The major task of the commission is to make systematic evaluations of the shaping of the cost of living. The objective is to eliminate the use of general data, which by the very nature of things distort the true picture. We must have analyses which take into consideration the structure of expenses in various types of family and vocational settings and in various social milieus.

It is wrong to be satisfied with an analysis of the pay and prices level since shopping conditions, the availability of specific goods and services, and the size and structure of market production also have a bearing on the shaping of the cost of living.

The commission agreed that its most urgent target is to embark on intensive activity designed to formulate the stance of trade unions toward the decisions and problems which are to be dealt with shortly, at dates already fixed. This applies in particular to the fixing of a social minimum, and to correct selection of cost of living adjustments, pay increases as well as increases in pensions, benefits for disabled, and family allowances, and to factors concerning the reduction of working hours.

Economics Institute

LD041014 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0200 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] In a statement to a PAP representative, Prof Mikolaj Jaduch, director of the Institute of Social Economics at the Central School of Planning and Statistics, said that the institute is engaged in thorough research into the problems of living costs. The subject of this analysis is the comprehensive problems of working and living conditions, particularly those of large families, disabled people and pensioners. A definition of the so-called social minimum is also being prepared.

SUPREME ADMINISTRATIVE COURT BEGINS WORK 1 SEPTEMBER

LD191930 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] The Supreme Administrative Court began its work on 1 September. The establishment of the court creates better conditions for fundamental progress in the implementation of civic rights, including a review of complaints against illegal administrative decisions.

The establishment of administrative jurisdiction means the introduction of court control over almost all administrative decisions of great importance to citizens. These issues include housing, agricultural and building matters, local administration, taxes, deprivation of ownership and transportation problems.

An important element of the work of the Supreme Administrative Court will be its preventive influence and its contribution to the raising of the standard of work and administrative services.

TRADE UNION ACTIVIST REPORTEDLY RELEASED FROM CUSTODY

NC042210 Paris AFP in English 2204 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Sep (AFP)--Kazimierz Switon, a member of the defence of human rights and the citizen movement, who was detained in Katowice after leaving church on Tuesday, was released yesterday, dissident sources said here today.

Mr Switon is a long-time activist for the creation of free trades unions in the Katowice region.

COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE FORMER RADIO, TV CHIEF

LD041725 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] PAP has been informed that the PZPR Central Committee Politburo has appointed a commission to investigate charges made against Maciej Szczepanski, former chairman of the Committee for Radio and Television Affairs. The commission is chaired by Henryk Marian, deputy chairman of the party's Central Auditing Commission.

WROCLAW: INDEPENDENT UNION HOLDS FIRST MEETING

LD041620 Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] The first informatory meeting of the independent self-governing trade union took place in Wroclaw today.

The chairman of the founding committee, former chairman of the Interfactory Strike Committee Jerzy Piorkowski, was a member of the Presidium.

After welcoming those present, he gave the floor to Dr Leszek Skonka who spoke on organizational matters.

Dr Skonka stressed that the new unions will concentrate on economic and social matters. Today's objective is the speediest possible formation of founder's committees, the collection of lists in individual work establishments and the training of new trade union activists.

Next the meeting dealt with the targets of the new unions. The primary aims are the defense of workers' interests and concern for workers' welfare and working conditions.

Dr Leszek Skonka stressed emphatically that the independent self-governing trade union will take no interest in politics. He said: The union is not a political organization and will not meddle in political matters.

The next objective of the new union is to prevent general work disruption through mediation and the settlement of various matters on the spot so as to avoid an accumulation of major issues affecting whole regions or--as was the case recently--the whole country.

The meeting ended with Jerzy Piorkowski taking the floor. He urged the maximum possible calm and the speediest possible formation of an organisational framework for the new unions now being established.

WROCLAW VOIVODSHIP UNION CHIEF VIEWS NEW TRADE UNIONS

LD041634 Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] Ladies and Gentlemen, I have in front of me the latest edition of WIECZOR WROCLAWIA which publishes an interview with Stanislaw Domagala, chairman of the Wroclaw Voivodship Trade Union Council. I would like to quote you two questions and two answers. Here is the first one:

Question: Mr Chairman, as chief of the voivodship trade union organization, what do you think of the further functioning of your organization and its role?

Answer: Both the council and the activists consider it their solemn duty to implement the justified demands of the workers of the coastal area and of Wroclaw. I would like to emphasize most decisively that we tried much earlier to solve the problems about which the workers in Gdansk, Szczecin, Wroclaw and elsewhere spoke so firmly in August. Unfortunately, we were not always able to do it.

Then toward the end the following question: Most probably many trade union activists are asking what next? SLOWO POLSKIE has published a statement by Professor Pasierb who is an expert in political sciences. He writes that the best people will transfer to the self-governing trade unions and that they will be supported by the majority in our community. A rapid demise is predicted for the unions belonging to Central Council of Trade Unions. What do you, as chairman of the voivodship Trade Union Council, think about this view?

Here is the answer: I really believe that this will not happen. The number of our members might perhaps decrease, but we are not concerned about quantity. I do not believe that our best people will leave us, especially now when we are overcoming serious weaknesses. We want, together with the new trade unions, to implement justified demands. We have, after all, experience of many years standing. The achievements of the trade union movement cannot be obliterated by one, even the most tragic, event.

DPA REVEALS PROVISIONS OF MINERS' AGREEMENT WITH GOVERNMENT

LD041842 Hamburg DPA in German 1750 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Sep (DPA)--The Upper Silesian miners have achieved even more on some points in their negotiations with the government commission in Jastrzebie than the ship-building workers in Gdansk and Szczecin.

It emerges from the text of the agreement published in the Katowice paper TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA today that the strike committees in the enterprises are to be transformed into workers' committees and the Intermine Strike Committee into an "inter-mine workers committee."

The municipal authorities of Jastrzebie are to make space available to this committee. The cost of this and of the administration of the committee will be met from the funds of the trade unions which have existed to date. The workers committees will be dissolved as soon as democratic elections for the new trade union, which is to work according to the principles of the Gdansk agreement, have taken place. Until then the officials of the new committees will continue to be paid by their current employers at the rate of the average pay during the last 3 months.

Besides social benefits and free time provisions typical of the mining industry, such as the abolition of work in four shifts, the miners were also given a promise that a 5-day week will be introduced in the future. Overtime may only be worked voluntarily.

CURRENT SITUATION SUBJECT OF DISCUSSIONS THROUGHOUT COUNTRY

Radom Party Committee

LD050924 Kielce Domestic Service in Polish 0050 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] A session of the Executive of the Radom Voivodship party committee met yesterday to discuss the present situation and tasks arising from it for the implementation of economic plans and the maintenance of law and order.

Intensive work is being kept up at all Radom Voivodship works and enterprises. Suggestions and demands made by the Conferences of Workers Self-government discussions and meetings of party organizations are being put into practice systematically. But the events of recent weeks are still being discussed widely at workbenches, in offices and in households. The discussion is dominated by civic concern for the country and the region; hence the question widely asked is: Where will we get the resources which are needed to meet the wage increases justified by the growing cost of living? Agreements signed with Gdansk and Szczecin workers, which take into account numerous points dealing with welfare problems, will call for a revision of many no less important decisions taken earlier about the economy and investment. It is also being asked to whom exactly the wage increase will apply. Will it apply only to the striking work forces? Much is also unclear about the formation of the new trade unions.

On the basis of, among other things, the fourth and fifth party Central Committee plenums' materials as well as of Tuesday's conference at the party Central Committee which was attended by the first secretaries of the party voivodship committees, the Radom party voivodship committee thought it was absolutely necessary to continue making every effort to secure improved working conditions for the implementation of this year's economic tasks. There is every opportunity for the voivodship, despite the disruption caused by cooperative difficulties and difficulties with raw and other materials, to realize fully the plan for the third quarter. Dealing with the difficulties must be accompanied by a concern for security in stores the fullest possible supplies of food and other consumer goods in mass demand. The executive found that these days the aim of the political activity must be centered on dealing with all-important human problems and no special commissions or teams are needed to this end--simply a conscientious daily performance of their duties by the party apparatus at every level, by the state administration and managements of individual works and institutions.

The voivodship committee Executive thinks that it is necessary to speed up all measures needed to improve the status and authority of trade union organizations. Trade unionists themselves must decide whether and where to elect their representatives, put forward new proposals and organize new trade unions. At this time there must be a wideranging discussion with all party members and working people for which the party active must be properly prepared. The Executive approved a plan adopted by the voivodship secretariat dealing with holding conferences with party activists. Parish conferences and conferences of youth activists will also be held. To provide the right kind of atmosphere among the public and also a possible amendment and correction of decisions, it has been decided to hold consultative meetings with groups of workers enjoying the full trust of work forces.

Work in Bydgoszcz

LD041724 Bydgoszcz Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Excerpts] During the past few days the voivodship authorities in Bydgoszcz have received many demands and suggestions. The Bydgoszcz Voivodship governor has set up a commission headed by Deputy Governor Stefan Warczak to examine these demands. The suggestions--more than 700 have been received--have been divided into four basic groups concerning housing and construction, pay, employment, prices and supplies, transportation, commerce and social problems.

The voivodship authorities have decided to place on the market additional quantities of sugar, butter, meat, cosmetics and washing powders.

All these matters were explained to journalists today at a press conference chaired by the Bydgoszcz Vovoidship Governor Edmund Leman.

Wloclawek Voivodship Conference

LD041720 Bydgoszcz Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] A conference attended by first secretaries of municipal, municipal-rural and rural PZPR committees of the Wloclawek Voivodship was held today. During the conference, chaired by Edward Szymanski, first secretary of the party voivodship committee in Wloclawek, topical problems pertaining to party work and tasks of party organizations and echelons arising from the existing social and political situation were discussed. Much attention was devoted to the implementation of demands submitted by work forces at meetings.

Party echelons and organizations in Wloclawek Voivodship have been instructed to exercise strict control over the implementation of these demands by the administration, work places, offices and institutions.

Suwalki Voivodship Plenum

LD041930 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] Today's plenum of the party voivodship committee in Suwalki dealt with the socio-economic situation in the voivodship and in the country, and the conclusions which can be drawn for the work of party echelons.

During the session, the need for closer contact of all party links with the community was stressed. It is essential to carry out a matter-of-fact but at the same time sharp criticism of the methods of individual ties of party members.

Much attention was focused on discussion of the present difficulties and on the problems of selecting proper people for the leading posts.

RESUMPTION OF WORK WELL UNDERWAY IN MANY AREAS

Progress in Baltic Ports

LD041110 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Summary] The normal rhythm of work has been resumed at the Lenin shipyard in Gdansk. Particularly intensive work continues on ships under construction for export. "The new atmosphere prevailing among the dansk shipyard's workers has brought about the implementation of a number of technological and organizational undertakings which favor more efficient work."

Intensified work is also being maintained at industrial plants in Szczecin Voivodship. "It is the ambition of all work forces to make good the losses caused by the stoppage of work during the strike." There are no more railway cars left in the voivodship waiting to be unloaded at present.

"The unloading of ships in the Szczecin-Swinoujscie port complex is progressing successfully, too. Goods from 771 railway cars were loaded onto ships in the harbor yesterday."

Talks in Szczecin, Elsewhere

LD042104 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Excerpt] In Szczecin talks are continuing between members of the government commission and representatives of the work forces of the enterprises. Today discussions took place, among others, in branches of state road transportation, public road sectors, in the municipal sanitation enterprise and in the voivodship enterprise for municipal services.

Talks were devoted to matters of an internal nature and also of wider interest. The first are usually settled on the spot; some of the problems which call for additional agreements were made the subject of a protocol which defines the final date for their settlement.

Enterprises in Bydgoszcz, Torun and Wroclaw voivodships are making good the backlogs created in recent weeks. At the same time in enterprises and also in towns commissions are active collecting proposals and demands from work forces and inhabitants.

In Walbrzych Voivodship, too, the situation is on the whole normal. All industrial enterprises, institutions and other services of importance for the proper functioning of towns and villages are working.

In Katowice Voivodship, normal work is proceeding today on the implementation of extraction tasks in the anthracite mines.

Lenin Steel Works Difficulties

LD050636 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] The Lenin iron and steel works is experiencing difficulties resulting from the fact that ores and concentrates have not been reaching the plant on time. Among other things, there is a shortage of iron ore imported from Brazil. The coking plant is having problems with coal. The uninterrupted work of many factories producing for the domestic market and for export depend on the rhythmical work of the Lenin iron and steel works.

Raw Material Shortages

LD041652 Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Calm and order prevails in the Jelenia Gora Voivodship. All production enterprises are working. Everybody is convinced of the need to recoup the losses accrued during the past few weeks.

Unfortunately, this is not possible everywhere at present. In some factories coproduction disruptions have occurred. There is also a shortage of raw materials and other items. For example, at the mining machines factory in Zgorzelec Famago, part of the work force has been sent to help with the harvest in local socialized farms because of such difficulties. A shortage of raw materials has also been felt by the Jelenia Gora pharmaceutical factory, Polfa. Here, also, the predominant concern is not to waste time.

In the Kontek clothing factory in Jelenia Gora, the workers have resolved to express solidarity with the coastal workers through good and productive work, manufacturing several hundred suits, trousers and jackets daily.

Representatives of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Jelenia Gora have for many days been engaged in talks with workers' delegates, held in production enterprises. Representatives of amalgamations or other superior economic bodies are taking part as necessary. The talks deal with problems and demands submitted by employees. Most of them concern pay, supplies of raw materials and materials, supplies of food and fuel, improvement of social and welfare conditions and safety and labor hygiene. On occasion personnel changes in the factory management also take place. The talks are characterized by gravity and concern for a speedy liquidation of the irregularities that have occurred. Many decisions are being made on the spot.

One more thing: so far in the Jelenia Gora Voivodship no establishment of an independent trade union has been reported.

TRYBUNA LUDU REVIEWS PZPR STAND ON TRADE UNIONS

LD050926 Warsaw PAP in English 0214 GMT 5 Sep 80

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 5 Sep (PAP)--The party paper TRYBUNA LUDU published today a lengthy frontpage article, reprinted in many other papers, presenting the stand of the Polish United Workers' Party on the developments in the trade union system in Poland. Extensive excerpts follow:

"In these difficult days two parallel phenomena have taken place. On the one hand, initiatives have been adopted to restore and ensure full self-government to the trade unions movement. On the other, representatives of the striking workers in Gdansk and Szczecin put forth postulates to set up new trade unions.

"As regards the stand of our party, it has been formed according to two principles. Firstly, the party adheres to the Leninist principles on the basis of which the trade unions movement was formed in Poland, and is aware that it has been not these principles but deviation from them in practice--both in the work of the trade unions and the methods of party influence on them--which led to such deep deformations of trade union work that it brought up a crisis of confidence between a considerable part of the working class and the trade unions.

"Secondly, the principal guiding rule for the party is to be wherever the working class is. Our party's approach, both now and in the future, to the voice of the workers is profound and attentive. It is the party's class duty. Since representatives of the workers put forth postulates for a restoration of the trade unions movement through the establishment of new unions, the party has taken an open approach to these postulates and considered it necessary to meet them half-way--on the condition that the principles of the new trade unions agree with the principles of the socialist socio-political system."

"The achieved agreement testifies to the will of the party to solve by political means the social crisis which emerged in this country and which threatened with incalculable consequences. It also has proved that the party has been listening to the workers' view and drew from it all the conclusions. A most important one is the return to the principle that the party and the working class need a strong, robust and active trade unions movement of the working people that could formulate its own view on the key issues of the nation.

"An enormous role in this process will be played by the new trade unions law.

"In the making now is a clear conception of the restoration of the trade unions movement. It stipulates for the establishment or improvement of legal guarantees, sanctioned by a legal act, to enable the trade unions to play the role of a real organizer of the working class, representing the interests of the working people and defending them.

"According to this conception the trade unions should participate in the making of all the decisions affecting the standard of living--wages and salaries, the cost of living, disabled and old-age pensions, housing policy, etc. It has been found necessary to adopt the principle that [words indistinct] matters, decisions lacking the acceptance of the trade unions will be void."

"It has also been envisaged that the trade unions movement will express its opinion on the long-range and current plans of the nation's socio-economic development because the division of national income into investment and consumption, the general standard of living of the nation depends on the contents of these plans, on the knowledge of the conceptions of economic policy adopted by the working class and on their consequent implementation.

"In a dispute between a trade union and an economic administration body, it is envisaged that the trade union may appeal to higher authorities including the Polish Sejm. If all else fails, the workers' council may proclaim a strike.

"We are principally for settling disputes without the use of strikes but this way cannot be ruled out as the ultimate measure.

"The role of the trade unions in Poland's socio-economic life has, however, still another aspect. In a socialist state, and thus in the conditions in which the means of production are a national property, the trade unions movement of working class as the broadest representation of producers should care for both a just division of the created value and for possibly greatest volume of goods to be divided.

"The trade unions can and should be the initiator of an authentic, ground-swell movement of the working class towards improving work efficiency and bettering management efficiency.

"Irrespective of what final shape the organization structure of the trade union movement will take in individual work establishments--and life will doubtless bring numerous solutions--the party is for cooperation and not rivalry between all the trade unions--since there is an inalienable unity of the interests and goals of the working class.

"Let us say it openly once more: The principle that all the actions be based on the socialist principles in accordance with the constitution, that they should strengthen and not weaken our nation, should be observed with the utmost consistency. The workers' crews advocating the establishment of new trade unions declared the readiness to adopt such a plan. Meetin half-way the postulates and signing the agreements, the government commissions took this into account. We trust that the undertaken commitments will be observed.

"We are stressing it because in the present tense situation, in some milieux, forces known since of long ago for their antisocialist activity and collaboration with antisocialist centres in the West have been trying to jump on the workers' bandwagon and join in the workers' protest. This point has to be made clear: The reached agreement is an agreement with the workers' crews and their representatives and not with anyone else. We are stressing it also because some circles in the West would like to cherish definite political hopes about the social changes now taking place in Poland."

POLITYKA EDITOR WRITES ON CONSEQUENCES OF STRIKES

DW041250 Hamburg DIE ZEIT in German 5 Sep 80 p 3

[Article by Mieczyslw F. Rakowski, chief editor of the Warsaw weekly POLITYKA and member of the PZPR Central Committee, "in response to questions from DIE ZEIT"]

[Text] At the end of last week agreement was reached between the government and the interplant strike committees in Gdansk and Szczecin on the establishment of autonomous and independent trade unions. After long negotiations, about which the press and television provided detailed information, a compromise was concluded which contributed to the conclusion of the strikes which had lasted for 2 months.

The duration and the dimensions of this strike movement are unprecedented in a socialist state. A lot has been written on this in the Western press already; for this reason I do not want to repeat any of it. I rather wish to discuss my own point of view toward the events in Poland.

In my opinion three things, above all, are of significance:

First: After the strike wave in Poland it ought to be clear that we are no longer dealing with the same country, the same working class, the same people or with the same Communist Party. The working class now considers itself a much more sovereign power than before--and this is how the people as a whole feel. The party, in contrast, has been forced to fight energetically for the confidence which has been lost, which requires not only a fundamental change in defining social and economic policies, but also a fundamental change in working style and methods.

Second: The development and perfection of the socialist system can proceed only on the road of evolution. He who fails to comprehend this and is delighted about the "rebellion" of the Polish workers may be characterized as definitely not promoting this necessary and essential process. Too much of an acceleration of this process could only harm the structures which are still unstable. I do not want the Western politicians and journalists commenting about the events in Poland to infect the Poles and most of all the workers who went on strike with their excessive zeal. The workers have attained achievements of great significance. The preservation and consolidation of these achievements require calm, composure and the avoidance of extremes. Anybody ignoring this necessity will advertently or inadvertently lead Poland toward cruel catastrophe.

It is not a matter of conjuring up the specter of Soviet intervention or Poland's next partition. It is clear that the Soviet rulers are watching developments in Poland--just like Helmut Schmidt or Giscard d'Estaing are watching them--but that has nothing in common with the bogeyman of intervention. When speaking of catastrophe I am thinking of an economic and political chaos which would set Poland back many years.

Third: In analyzing the conflict between the rulers and the working class it is necessary to keep in mind the fact that the party and state leadership refrained from using force from the outset; unlike 1956 and 1970. Today the instruments for solving the conflict are: Dialogue, discussion, compromise--and that is important.

The question arises as to how the lost confidence can be regained. The answer is quite simple: The policy of the party and of the government must be credible and understandable to the people. Nobody claims that this is simple--yet there is no other way.

I am probably not wrong in claiming that the rulers are quite aware of this. Apart from other things, this constitutes the guarantee that a return to the policy that led to this conflict is impossible. Should anybody try it nevertheless, he must reckon with a renewal of this conflict, perhaps in an even greater dimension.

Basically Poland is now entering into a new, particularly interesting development phase. Making policy credible now requires a profound and broad change in the predominant structures, the establishment of an institutional safeguard system capable of toning down in good time any excessive claims by the incumbent bureaucracy or arbitrary decisions. What is also needed are precautionary measures for protecting the rulers against a generally known malady: against the arrogance of the powerful.

Today it would be premature to list concrete measures that ought to be taken in the near future. All quarters involved, the party, the state leadership, as well as the workers must relax and regain their psychological balance. The 2 months of strikes, the negotiations between the government and the strike committees, the abundance of daily commentaries which bombarded the feelings of the Poles each day, the appeals and invitations, but also the sermons, have thrown us out of our normal rhythm of life.

It goes without saying that the aforementioned credibility depends on greater and more effective influence on social and economic policies. Will that be possible? Even if some people maintain today that this is not possible--tomorrow they will be forced to reconcile themselves to it. This is the course of history. The Polish workers have demonstrated with determination their sense of sovereignty. I have no qualms about calling these things "events of historical significance"--throwing myself into that euphoria which seized the Poles Saturday night when television relayed the signing of the agreements in Szczecin and Gdansk.

If we succeed in maintaining calm and reason, moderation and respect for realities, then Polish socialism will perhaps create new impulses, new values. It is, of course, premature to sound any fanfares; the trumpets should remain in their cases for the time being. The wave of strikes that swept Poland in July and August weakened the Polish economy, which was already weak. Wages have been increased despite the great shortage of goods on the market. Even the best economic forms cannot produce positive changes having immediate effect. Poland will continue to face many hard and difficult days.

EDITORIAL ANALYZES PARTY ROLE 'WHEN DESTINY IN BALANCE'

AU041515 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30-31 Aug 80 pp 1, 3

[Editorial: "When We Say: The Party:" capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] THE PARTY AND POLAND, THE PARTY AND SOCIALISM, THE PARTY AND THE WORKERS CLASS, THE PARTY AND THE PEOPLE--ARE A SINGLE ENTITY. THIS MUST BE SAID NOW WHEN DESTINY IS IN BALANCE.

We must reach agreement on the most important problems and on their nature and on the main method of overcoming the crisis so we can find answers to the critical problems. We must create conditions for that. No one will create them for us. Members of the PZPR and the fraternal parties and all thinking people who are responsible people must create those conditions even in a state of emotion and indignation.

A bitter saying states: "The Pole is wise after the event." Let us do all we can to refute this saying now when stakes are enormous. Let us all give thought to what we can lose and squander; and to what we can achieve if we take the road of sobriety, prudence and self-control and if we give priority to the good of Poland, the nation and all of us--the good understood in the simplest and therefore most correct terms. We must not risk that good at a strike.

SOME WORDS HAVE BECOME HACKNEYED AND SOME FORMULAS ARE TOO ODIOUS TO BE WRITTEN, READ AND LISTENED TO. THAT IS WHY IT IS ALL THE MORE IMPORTANT TO BE CONSCIOUS OF THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE TRUTHS IN WHICH WE HAVE GROWN AND WHICH HAVE EXPRESSED AND SHAPED THE REAL POLISH LIFE EVER SINCE THE STRUGGLE AGAINST HITLERISM, LIBERATION, THE ESTABLISHMENT OF PEOPLE'S RULE AND THE BEGINNINGS OF SOCIALISM THROUGH THE PRESENT STATE OF AFFAIRS, WHICH IS SO DIFFICULT BECAUSE OF THE ACCUMULATION OF PROBLEMS, BUT SO MUCH BETTER THAN THE ONE OF YESTERDAY AND THE DAY BEFORE YESTERDAY.

Our party. [as published] From the viewpoint of history actively participated in by large sections of our society. The term "party" denotes a long continuation of the traditions of struggle and work, manual labor, great selflessness and lasting achievements, as well as errors and weaknesses. It also denotes the ability to correct and repair those errors and to overcome those weaknesses

Our party is a repository of the heritage and experience of almost 100 years of the Polish workers movement--a period of difficult problems and of the greatest changes.

A Poland that is independent, free among the free and an equal among equals is a fact. Its socialist system and shape; reconstruction and expansion; changing towns and villages; the youth, resilience and ambitions of our educated and mature people, 35 million strong; the extensive advancement of the masses; the dignity of man; and a broad expanse of social rights and achievements are also facts. With all our weaknesses we have been able to develop a model of democracy, for a better performance of which we all hope. We are able to use the spiritual assets of the world and we have broad opportunities to see the world.

It is a fact that Polish foreign policy has fully passed its test and has gained a good reputation among the peaceful and constructive forces of mankind. We have unshakable alliances and we are respected by our friends. We have guaranteed security and a life in peace. We are able to meet most of our most universal needs--not just those that are most basic--and we are also trying to make progress in meeting the needs with which we are still having difficulties. Our people have generally accepted the essence of socialism that--given all shortcomings and distortions--offers equal opportunities, social justice in work and in the distribution of assets and a broad, albeit inadequate chance to put those principles into practice.

Let us ponder all that in peace. We know that what we have created and can produce justified criticism. We must not abuse such words as achievements and gains and turn them into small change. Everyone knows that the present time--a time of critical emotions--is not a good time to draw up objective balance sheets. On the other hand, we have to state that no one will ever be able to deny that we--the party and the people, of which the party is an integral part--have scored genuine and real achievements and have produced visible transformations in and around us.

THE TRICITY WORK FORCES ARE STILL ON STRIKE. AND YET--TOGETHER WITH THE 500 KM OF THE SEACOAST AND WITH THE RECOVERED TERRITORIES--THE TRICITY HAS BECOME PART AND PARCEL OF OUR NATIONAL SUBSTANCE AS A RESULT OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PARTY PROGRAM AND THE IDEAS OF THE POLISH COMMUNISTS. [AS PUBLISHED]

The work forces that are on strike are composed of the people who have trades, professions, education, qualifications, a sense of their own dignity and the ability to freely use the language of politics and economics and who have never experienced the threat of unemployment and many other social plagues. All this has become reality through the efforts of the nation's forces which are working and creating under the leadership of the party.

Various demands are being put forward: undisputed ones along with those that are impossible to meet in the short run under current conditions. There are general demands to increase the rights and achievements that are already a major possession of the working people. It is true that many of those who are now on strike and those who keep on working find it difficult to make ends meet. But, no matter what difficulties and shortcomings there are, our life is better than it was 35, 20 or 10 years ago. If we think more keenly we will see that our awareness of deteriorating living and working conditions in the past few years is an indirect admission of our closeness to the time in which we had every reason to be pleased with obvious improvements in our conditions.

Perhaps the main truth is that the point of the entire criticism, bitterness and protest is both the actual level of broadly conceived living conditions and the aspirations, needs and expectations occasioned by this level. The only sources of criticism are material facts, social conditions, the needs and expectations that arose in the course of socialist transformations through the ideas and work of all the forces participating in these transformations under the leadership of the party.

In the past few days and weeks events have taken place in the factories that were simply not there previously and in many cases were once demolished and in ruins. Those who are participating in these events have grown from the system they have helped to create. They have grown from this system's socialist principles and contents. The leading force of this development was, is and will be the party.

WE ARE WRITING ABOUT THIS TO OUR COMRADES AND TO ALL POLES BECAUSE IT IS PRECISELY NOW THAT EVERYONE SHOULD REMEMBER THAT, WITH ALL THE FAULTS, THE PARTY WAS AND IS THE MAIN DRIVING FORCE OF SOCIALIST CONSTRUCTION, THANKS TO THE CORRECTNESS OF THE MAIN TENETS OF ITS PROGRAM, IDEAS AND ACTIONS, THANKS TO ITS GENEALOGY AND TRADITIONS AND THANKS TO THE VALUE OF ITS HUMANE SUBSTANCE. AND DESPITE THE COMMITTED ERRORS, WE DO NOT HAVE TO BE ASHAMED OF THE ACCUMULATED RESULTS WE HAVE ACHIEVED ALONG THIS ROAD AS A NATION.

We say: the party. The party is not an anonymous structure; not a voice booming above or from outside the workers class and the nation and from a big building stuffed with many desks and telephones; and not a signboard or incantation. [paragraph continues]

The party, for our purposes, is a body of over 3 million people hailing from various generations, a body of the workers class and of all social and professional communities.

We make no secret of the fact that some party members are not worthy of the honor and that they do not deserve it because of the level of their awareness, the quality of their work at their posts, the lack of elementary coherence between their words and deeds and, at times, the lack of common honesty.

But, while conscious of the fact that individual party members--including those who have often held positions--have departed from the principles of communist ideology, the PZPR statutes and socialist morality, and that an atmosphere of indulgence toward many of these cases has invaded the country, we are entitled to state in full voice: Understood as the sum total of individuals and collectives, the party is valuable, healthy and ideologically minded. It is dominated by positive people full of goodwill.

As Poles, as working people and as participants in political life, we--PZPR members--have made great efforts. We have not been blind and deaf to what has been happening. We have sent out signals, we have criticized and put forward proposals. Many of us have shown our concern. Who knows better than party members that despite the accumulation of official optimism, unrealistic evaluations, and smooth prattle and useless scribbling, party bodies and organizations in their day-to-day work have continued to raise their voice in the form of genuine evaluations, meaningful proposals and warnings. It is enough to recall the discussions before and after the eighth party congress. Unfortunately, what we have done within the party--in the Central Committee and party bodies and organizations--has proved insufficient for many reasons--insufficient to strengthen and utilize that voice of realism.

It is a fact that sober and responsible voices can be heard wherever our comrades are--in the Central Committee through the most remote party organizations, in factories, in ministries, in villages, in schools, among workers of the [party] apparatus, among older and younger aktivs and in thousands and thousands of basic party organizations. These voices were heard by the public, which is an important element of the situation and of the frame of mind of party members.

The Leninist feature of the PZPR is that it is a homogeneous, compact and communal [wspolna] party. The PZPR is not divided into "those from the Central Committee," "those from down below," "those in the economy" "those at the ideological front," "those in production", "those in towns and those in villages" and "those who manage and those who are managed." There is only one party, and its members have only one legal privilege: to voluntarily assume additional tasks and duties, to show inner resolve to cope with the requirements that stem in a natural way from the party's leading role and to demonstrate readiness to bear more responsibility than ordinary citizens.

It goes without saying that the higher the party function the greater are the opportunities for influencing people and for deciding many problems. For this reason responsibility is also greater. Today we feel it necessary to ponder the complicated problems that are the sphere of responsibility. We are pondering, we are talking about them. Such is the truth.

In the light of Marxism-Leninism and in the light of common sense it is obvious and beyond dispute that no decision and thesis can be absolutely infallible and no conduct can be absolutely irreproachable. It is impossible. That is why we must focus our efforts on what is possible, namely, that party functionaries make as few errors and mistakes as they can and that they rectify their errors and mistakes in good time. [paragraph continues]

A time will come when we will be able to solve these complicated problems and to learn all the necessary lessons from them for the benefit of the future; when we will be able to do it calmly and in a meaningful manner worthy of Poles and communists; when we will be able to solve the problems finally, but with justice, with a sense of dignity and with the efforts of all honest communists. There is no other way.

It also goes without saying that we must examine such fundamental questions as the extent and realization of party internal democracy from top to bottom; the degree to which the irreplaceable institution of criticism and self-criticism are used; the relations among the leadership, the aktivs and the party organizations; the balance between the role of the party apparatus and the role of the broad aktivs and of the general opinion of the party's lower echelons in outlining and implementing policies and in controlling their implementation; and the elimination of pretend activity, bureaucratic bustle, stage-managed events of party life, manipulation and empty rituals.

This is it. We party members now realize more than ever before the key significance of those problems and the need for lasting and consistent changes in the party's life and activities. The time must come when we can evaluate these problems under proper conditions, discuss various proposals and create guarantees--through joint efforts of the bodies, aktivs and all organizations of the party--that will effectively prevent negative symptoms and attitudes in the future.

That process will take place on the basis of Marxist-Leninist principles, which are central to our movement. It means that they will take place on the basis of socialism, unity, discipline and the unequivocal ideological integrity of communist principles. Our party has enough experience, knowledge and ideological and moral strength to carry out this process. We will use that experience and knowledge and we will reject all confusing proposals, slightly harmful theories, suggestions that conflict with the interests of the party of the Polish communists, and hostile promptings.

WE ARE TALKING ABOUT COMPLICATED, DIFFICULT AND PAINFUL PROBLEMS, NONE OF WHICH IS NOW TABOO. MILLIONS AND MILLIONS OF PEOPLE ARE NOW THINKING AND TALKING ABOUT THEM. THERE IS GREAT FORCE IN THAT THINKING AND WE MUST DO OUR BEST TO USE IT. BUT FIRST WE MUST EXTRICATE OURSELVES FROM OUR CRISIS, RETURN TO NORMAL WORK, RESTORE THE NORMAL FUNCTIONING OF THE MECHANISMS OF OUR LIFE AND CREATE AN ATMOSPHERE OF GOOD ORDER, PRUDENCE, RESPONSIBLE THINKING AND RESPONSIBLE CONDUCT.

With reference to what we have said thus far we want to stress this: Without us--party members--no one will be able to restore to the country its peace and its conditions for democratic, sound and responsible discussions combined with efforts to gradually solve the amassed problems.

We should realize that right now real threats have appeared on the threshold of our home and are knocking at our doors: the spread of uncontrollable symptoms, the domination of emotions over common sense, and the fact that people of goodwill, no matter how high their position, have lost control over many happenings. We party members, as Poles, as patriots and as communists will be as worthy to the extent that we are capable of mastering the situation, to purge ourselves of blight while undergoing this difficult trial and to begin the changes demanded by life.

To carry out the changes Poland is now in dire need of the readiness of the PZPR members to represent the overriding Polish interests--workers, national and social interests--in every situation however difficult, in every discussion however stormy and in every talk however fierce.

We were, are and will always be nothing more than an organic part of the people, an advocate of their interests a carrier of their ambitions and a creation and driving force of their development. As a party we have no other intentions than those of all the Poles of good will. That is why there is no reason why we should be ashamed, why we should retreat, be silent and avoid any confrontation no matter how difficult. The truth is difficult and often painful, but it cuts both ways: "assets" ["ma"] and "liabilities" ["winien"]. The former are in preponderance, despite everything. We should courageously spread this truth and resolutely defend it. There is no other truth and there is no other way.

A VERY DIFFICULT TALK IS CONTINUING WITH THE WORKING PEOPLE, AMONG THE POLES. THIS TALK IS CONTINUING UNDER THE PRESSURE OF EMOTIONS AND MOODS UNLEASHED BY BITTER AND PAINFUL FACTS. WE MUST PARTICIPATE IN THIS TALK AND CONTINUE IT UNDER ALL CONDITIONS, IN EVERY COMMUNITY AND IN EVERY SITUATION. THIS IS MOST NECESSARY SO THAT THIS TALK CAN CONTINUE IN A DIRECTION CONSISTENT WITH THE INTERESTS OF POLAND AND THE POLES--IN A CONSTRUCTIVE AND GENUINE DIRECTION; THAT IT HELPS TO PURGE OUR EXISTENCE FROM VARIOUS NEGATIVE FEATURES INSTEAD OF INCAPACITATING AND DEMOLISHING IT; AND THAT IT RESULTS IN EXTRICATING US FROM OUR CRISIS INSTEAD OF INTENSIFYING IT.

In order to extricate ourselves from the present situation we must ensure that present events are not interfered with by forces to which the interest of socialist Poland means nothing, by the forces of destruction, anarchy and chaos and by the various adherents to the slogan: "The worse and the more heated the situation the better for us."

Socialist development does not and cannot prevent the existence within society of individuals and small groups that are hostile to this development. This is reality. In addition there are antisocialist forces outside the country. The reasons for and symptoms of the present crisis have prepared the ground and opportunities for these forces to attack. It would be naive to think that such people, such small groups and adherents to such concepts would not use every possible means and method of political struggle under such conditions; they are using them.

That is why it is most necessary for party members to take the floor in the present discussion with wisdom and courage and to be heard everywhere. Today everyone refers to democracy. Democracy means that all the statements prompted by good intentions should be heard. Attempts to deprive party members of the right to speak constitute a denial of elementary democracy. We will not find democratic solutions in this way.

THERE ARE 3 MILLION PZPR MEMBERS, WHICH IS A GREAT FORCE. WE SHOULD ACT, WORK, MANAGE AND SPEAK IN THE CONSCIOUSNESS OF THIS FACT. HE WHO WILL NOT LISTEN TO US TODAY WILL DO IT TOMORROW AND WILL SHOW HIS RESPECT FOR US. THIS IS BECAUSE THE OVERWHELMING MAJORITY OF THE WORKERS AND THE WORKING PEOPLE WANT US--THE PARTY MEMBERS--TO BE OURSELVES--THE TRUE COMMUNISTS.

The evaluations and self-evaluations within the party will be passionate, honest and candid. Discussions are already going on among us. There is nothing to constrain these discussions except our ideological integrity, knowledge, experience and responsibility. While evaluating problems and people we will ask the views of nonparty people and make note of them. We will take to task those of the party who have caused damage through their bad will, have ceased to be worthy of their party cards and have perhaps never been worthy of them. We will do it with justice, in a manner worthy of the party.

After all, justice is wisdom, prudence, moderation, the knowledge of the case to be judged, and evidence from witnesses and from the people directly concerned. Settling accounts unofficially is a travesty of justice. We are sure the working people will not have travesties.

The militacy, knowledge, experience, reasoning, feelings, civil courage and resolution of party members are something Poland needs most now. May these qualities be fully expressed in the present discussion and its inseparable feature: political struggle! That is the road to the changes that must be carried out with prudence and with consistency on the basis of socialism--that is on the basis of the party's leading role; of the historical achievements, principles and logic of socialist development; of the inviolability of the foundations of our system and our alliances; of our basic interests and international obligations; and of democracy, justice and responsibility for Poland, for our native home and for whatever is dearest to us. This is the only road.

In order to do that we must immediately return to work and good order. The present threat to the state must be liquidated on the basis of the constitutional rights and duties of the state that is our common property. This is an absolute imperative of the moment, which must and will be fulfilled with great participation by us--party members--who will pass this test in a manner worthy of Poles and communists.

PZPR'S FISZBACH HIGHLIGHTS REASONS FOR GDANSK STRIKES

AU041826 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 30 Aug 80 p 3

[Article by Tadeusz Fiszbach, PZPR Central Committee member and first secretary of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Gdansk: "In the Face of Great Trial"]

[Text] The current social conflict is a dramatic conflict because it has arisen out of the working people's deep discontent with working conditions and with the manner in which our national economy is managed, although our party's entire post-December policy has sought to meet the people's expectations and aspirations in this regard.

The divergence between the party's programmatic goals and the actual living standards and the actual rate of socioeconomic development has many reasons, which are and will for a long time be subjects of penetrating evaluations by the party and of extensive concern of the people. However, we can and should even now answer the question of what was the direct and decisive reason for the strikes that many workers have continued for a few weeks now and that have assumed such proportions and acute character in the coastal region.

The obvious deterioration of the quality of life in the past few years and the increasingly difficult working conditions were the reason. The deterioration produced certain social and psychological consequences which reached a critical point in recent months. A factor that triggered off the accumulated emotions and thus caused the strikes was a lack of convincing solutions with regard to living conditions and the decisions to expand the commercial sales of meat. These decisions coincide with price hikes of many goods and services of crucial significance for satisfying the still modest daily needs of the working people.

Increased costs of living; the persistent shortage of many foodstuffs and industrial goods, including drugs and medical articles, for many years; and a limited supply of many durables and services have coincided in the tricity area with a particularly difficult housing situation, this has been brought on by the fact that the rate of housing construction in our region is below the national rate, by frequent and very troublesome disturbances in passenger transportation and by a serious shortage of vacancies in nurseries, kindergartens and hospitals.

At the same time, production conditions in shipyards and in other industrial establishments have deteriorated for many months. Irregular work, shortages of materials, distrubances in cooperative supplies, the coming and going of personnel and poor supplies of tools have acutely hindered work, have created tensions and have intensified organizational shortco ings. The progressive centralization of decisions and instructions, voluntarism [woluntaryzm] in determining the size of production tasks and defective and even arbitrary use of calculating methods in planning at the central, branch and factory levels have been greatly responsible for those difficulties.

The voivodship party organization has taken many measures to relieve the social results of the recurring shortcomings and irregularities, and we have done this through organizational, ideoeducational and propaganda efforts. We have promoted many actions among all the communities of the working people, in particular among the workers of the large Gdansk industries. On many occasions we have attacked the urgent problems at the sessions of the voivodship committee and of the basic party committees. We have provided consistent and complete information for the appropriate decision-making bodies about individual problems. We have asked the central state organs for help and told them why we needed it. In many cases such help was given. Nevertheless, as time went by and as the country's economic situation deteriorated, the effectiveness of our efforts began to decrease progressively. Seeing that, we appealed to the industriousness, selflessness, patience and patriotism of all the working people. However, we were greatly perturbed to see that our arguments became weaker and weaker and less and less effective in confrontation with reality, that doubts and questions were increasing and that the people's justifiable criticism and tiredness were growing. It should be openly stated that the contents, forms and language of our dialogue with the people were only too often inconsistent with the people's views and feelings and actually expressed our wishes rather than the thoughts, needs and problems of the working people, particularly of the working class. The interpretation and justification of the situation of the country and the region in the course of party work were of limited effectiveness. The possibilities for doing that were exhausted when a crucial divergence arose between our words and the daily experiences of the working people.

The reason for that was that the shortcomings of living and work lasted too long and continued to expand, that the statewide and regional preventive measures did not produce the expected results and that this only increased collective impatience and disappointment.

The strikes have put party aktivs and most party members to great trial. Many of us are going through a personal drama at this difficult time, a drama of the will to act and of restricted opportunities to act, a drama of loyalty and concern.

The protest of the working class in the tricity and in some other centers of our voivodship, which--considering our conditions--has assumed a very drastic form, has an economic as well as a social basis. The reasons are the fact that our national income is not always distributed in an equitable and just way, that some individuals become excessively rich, that the system of socialist democracy is not functioning properly, which is particularly true of the trade unions, that citizens are treated with arrogance by bureaucratic officials, that some activities are showy and not genuine, and that the idea that people should be consulted on some social decisions has been distorted. However, we can most certainly assert that the aforementioned shortcomings are of secondary importance, even though they occurred together with the economic and living problems that are of primary importance.

The specific nature of the tricity strikes is the fact that they began in the largest establishment employing over 15,000 workers, including many young workers who have not yet settled and who are feeling the daily living and production troubles much more strongly than the workers in other maritime establishments.

The number of workers joining the strike kept on increasing all the time and solidarity with the striking work forces kept on spreading. One upshot of that was the setting up of the Interfactory Strike Committee, which was given a mandate by the working and by the striking workers to conduct negotiations with the authorities. Following the failure of the first stage of the negotiations conducted by the Government Commission with some strike committees, it was decided that the interfactory committee should speak for all.

At present the people and the party organizations in the tricity believe that only a responsible dialogue can help overcome the stalemate and to induce the strikers to resume work. Of the political means we have, a dialogue is now the most important means and may turn out to be the most effective. The voivodship committee executive body has so viewed the events from the very beginning and continues its efforts to have such a dialogue. That is attested to by the political activities of our party organization.

The fact is that the people are giving extensive support to the strikers's demands and an analysis of these demands indicate that other reasons are also responsible for the crisis.

That is why the point at issue is not raising wages by Z1,000 or Z2,000, but that the people know that we have no convincing concept for overcoming negative tendencies caused by many difficult reasons in the past few years.

It is significant that most of the demands put forward by the strikers are identical with the proposals put forward in the precongress campaign and during the eighth congress discussion. That shows that we are not prompt and consistent enough in implementing our correct decisions. There is a widespread conviction that an economic reform however well programmed, will by itself not solve the country's profound difficulties. People are seeing the links between the negative symptoms in the economy and in social life and between the performance of socialist democracy and the level of economic efficiency. That confirms once again the famous Leninist formula about the unity of politics, economics and ideology.

The key problem for the country's development is whether as a party we are capable of mustering enough wisdom and strength to be able--having correctly diagnosed the state of affairs--to create the necessary conditions to overcome the crisis and create institutional guarantees to prevent the accumulation of the results of past errors. The task of creating conditions to correct errors and find the reasons for them is very difficult, but must be accomplished. We must address that task because only its fulfillment will enable us to avoid acute forms of manifest social discontent as an effective way of proving that promises have not been met.

It is not easy to define the hierarchy of effects produced by a defective functioning of individual institutions of sociopolitical and economic life. The most important are the economic effects: foreign debts, the increasing spiral of prices and wages, acute market shortages, deteriorating economic efficiency and difficult living conditions for many families. There are also many other negative effects occasioned by distortions of sociopolitical life. Those effects boil down to demands for greater justice, honesty, candor, openness and responsibility.

People are also saying that the dialogue with them is not genuine, that individuals, including party members, are treated according to their usefulness, that genuine discussions are disappearing, that ritualistic activities are spreading, that activities of the lower echelons are disregarded, that the functioning of the system of providing information to the nation is defective, that the scientific, that is, critical approach and interpretation of social phenomena is being abandoned, that the number of so-called taboo subjects, which make people categorize their thinking as "official," "private" and "officially optimistic," is increasing, and that the educational system is defective.

We should also make it quite clear that there are many psychological effects of our economic policy failure. The most important is the distortion of the functioning of central planning in the structure of prices and wages and of the basic themes of the economy. The loosening of the monetary-fiscal system and a lack of business accounting help to intensify the nation's doubts as to the principles of equitable trade with foreign countries. We should also mention the inconsistencies of conduct in the matter of equality and of remuneration according to the quantity and quality of one's work.

The domination of centralism has undermined the ties between the rulers and the nation--ties that were restored with such great efforts after the December events.

It is difficult to determine whether the results of that are more harmful to the economy or to social relations. It is certain, however, that those results hinder implementation of an all-embracing reconstruction of the system of economic management and of renewal of sociopolitical life.

The time has come to ensure the necessary capacity and stability for our economic and social system so that it is able to effectively fulfill its functions of adaptation, regulation and innovation.

This is not a place to list in detail the tasks that must be tackled in order to again strengthen the unity between the party and the people not only in the coastal area, but throughout the country as well. The wise courage that we can find in the traditions of our party, in the post-December policy of Comrade Edward Gierek and in the bold decisions of the past few years is a condition for achieving that great goal.

We must resort to that courage right now in this difficult period because it will invigorate the inexhaustible qualities of the Polish working class and all our people, of whom we party members are servants.

TRYBUNA LUDU DISCUSSES PROBLEM OF SELF-GOVERNMENT

LD031522 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0950 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] In a commentary entitled "Socialist Self-Government," TRYBUNA LUDU, organ of the PZPR Central Committee, writes among other things:

In our country the topic of self-government becomes one of the main topics in situations of social tension and conflicts, and this is no coincidence. Self-government is a practice of socialist democracy while disregard, violation or distortion of the principles of socialist democracy are, as a rule, to be found at the sources of each conflict. That is why the discussion about self-government, about improving this self-goverment in the social practice is essentially, a discussion about democracy and improving democracy.

It is precisely this that determines the huge political significance of this topic and this social problem.

Self-government applies to many spheres of society's life. It has a huge significance everywhere. However, we will all agree that it has the most important significance in the organization and structure of economic life.

The development of socialist self-government has as its target, socialization of strategic decisions affecting the economy and other spheres of society's life. The crux of the matter is that the support of a given societal group--a genuine support--should accompany these decisions. The crux of the matter is that these decisions correspond to the aspirations of society, since genuine support accompanies only such decisions while they are being implemented.

Socialist self-government is, above all, the examination of questions and problems in the scale of the whole people. This is an important factor, one which distinguishes socialist self-government from self-government in general. Awareness of this should lie at the basis of all our measures today, aimed at improving the work of self-government organs.

COPRODUCTION ACCORD SIGNED WITH U.S. FIRMS

[Text] PAP--The Techma-Elterma plant in Swiebodzin, Zielona Gora Voivodship, has signed a cooperation accord with the U.S.Abar Corporation on the production and export of vacuum furnaces for metal heat treatment. Such furnaces are in demand in the European markets.

The Techma-Elterma plant will soon begin operations connected with the production of these furnaces with the help of jointly drawn up blueprints.

The accord was prompted by the high quality of the products produced by the Techma-Elterma plant and by the skills of the plant's engineers and technicians, who designed most of the installations.

LATE REPORT: GIEREK HOSPITALIZED FOR HEART 'MALFUNCTION'

LD051713 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] According to PAP, Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, suffered a serious heart malfunction this morning.

A group of doctors made up of Prof Dr (Sliwinski), Prof Dr (Aleksandrow), Prof Dr (Januszewicz), Prof Dr (Hoffmanowa) and Dr (Sadowska) considered that hospital treatment was necessary.

The patient is in the hospital under the attentive care of specialists.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON GREEK PRESIDENT KARAMANLIS VISIT

Talks Continue

AU041938 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1810 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] Bucharest, 4 Sep (AGERPRES)--Official talks continued at the State Council palace on September 4, between Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Konstandinos Karamanlis, president of the Hellenic Republic.

Participating in the talks were:

For Romania: Gheorghe Radulescu, vice-president of the State Council; Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs; Vasile Pungan, minister, secretary of state, adviser to the president of the republic; Stefan Birlea, director of the cabinet of the president of the republic; Constantin Mitea, adviser to the president of the republic; Silviu Curticeanu, secretary to the president and to the State Council; Ion Brad, Romania's ambassador in Athens; Dumitru Aninoiu and Romulus Neagu. For Greece; Konstandinos Mitsotakis, minister of foreign affairs; Michel Cottakis, ambassador of the Hellenic Republic to Bucharest; Petros Molyviatis, secretary-general to the presidency of the republic; Aristotles Rigas, director-general, the Foreign Ministry; Dhimitrios Petri, Yeoryios-Mikhal Mazarakis and Konstandinos Vassis, directors, the Foreign Ministry; Diamandis Vakalopoulos, director of the diplomatic cabinet of the president of the republic; Mikhail Liapis, director of the cabinet of the president of the republic; Yeoryios Sekaris, director of the diplomatic cabinet of the Foreign Ministry.

The fresh round of talks, conducted in the same atmosphere of cordiality and friendship, of mutual understanding and esteem, focused on major aspects of the international situation. They paid particular attention to security and cooperation in Europe, where--as is known--the biggest armed forces, military and armaments, including nuclear weapons, are concentrated. They pointed out the (?importance of) the intensification of efforts (?for ensuring) security and developing an unhampered collaboration on our continent, for the good preparation and unfolding of the Madrid meeting, so that it might meet the peoples' expectations, and give impetus to the policy of detente, to the implementation of the Helsinki-signed documents and mainly contribute to the convening of a conference on disarmament in Europe.

The determination of the two countries was expressed to strengthen their collaboration in view of making, together with the other European countries, their full contribution to the good preparation and unfolding of the Madrid meeting, to the efforts for building a climate of wide collaboration, confidence and security on the continent. The conviction was expressed that the attainment of real progress on the road of European security would positively influence the whole international atmosphere, the cause of detente and peace in the world.

During the talks, they pointed again to the importance of the political, negotiated settlement of inter-state disputes, of all problems confronting mankind, starting from the observance of the principles of fully equal rights, national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs, and mutual advantage, non-recourse to the use or threat with force, the sacred and inalienable right of each nation to develop freely, as it wishes, without any outside immixture.

In this context, stressed was the significance of building a global just and lasting peace in the Middle East starting from the necessity of Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in 1967, inclusive of the Arab Jerusalem, of the settlement of the Palestinian people's problem grounded on its right to self-determination, to independent statehood, the securing of independence and territorial integrity of all states in that region.

During the talks, also stressed was the fact that the world peace and stability required firm measures for the liquidation of underdevelopment and the building of a new international economic order, which is called to create conditions for an equal collaboration among states, to secure a more rapid development of the lagging countries, as well as the progress of all peoples. In this sense, of special importance would be the allotment of a part from the huge funds swallowed, at present, by the arms race for securing the economic and social progress of the lagging countries.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Konstandinos Karamanlis expressed their satisfaction at the fruitful character of the talks they had, at the understandings reached, expressing their conviction that grounded on these results an ever wider and fruitful collaboration would be developed between Romania and Greece, both bilaterally and in the sphere of international life.

Emphasizing the convergence of their viewpoints on the majority of the discussed problems, the two presidents agreed to continue the friendly Romanian-Hellenic summit dialogue in the interest of the continuous development of the multilateral collaboration between the two countries and peoples, of the cause of peace, security, understanding and cooperation in the Balkans, in Europe and the world over.

4 Sep Dinner

AU041942 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1848 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] Bucharest, 4 Sep AGERPRES--President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania met again Konstandinos Karamanlis, president of the Hellenic Republic, in the afternoon of September 4 at Snagov.

The two heads of state continued there the exchange of views on bilateral matters, reaffirming the joint determination to lend new dimension to the good Romanian-Hellenic relations, to develop still more the collaboration between Romania and Greece on a political, economic, technico-scientific, cultural and other planes, to deepen still more the friendship between the two peoples.

Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Konstandinos Karamanlis also approached aspects of the international situation, expressing this time too, Romania's and Greece's will to collaborate ever more closely in the world arena, to make their active contribution to the constructive settlement of the problems of concern of contemporary mankind, to the establishment of a climate of peace, security and broad collaboration in the Balkans, in Europe and the world over.

President Nicolae Ceausescu entertained President Konstandinos Karamanlis to dinner.

The interview and the dinner passed in an atmosphere of warm friendship, understanding and mutual regard.

CEAUSESCU GREETINGS TO AL-QADHDHAFI ON LIBYAN NATIONAL DAY

AU041250 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 1 Sep 80 p 5

[Text of congratulatory message from President Nicolae Ceausescu to Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi on Libya's national day]

[Text] To his excellency, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the great 1 September revolution, Tripoli:

On the ninth anniversary of revolution day, I take great pleasure in extending most sincere congratulations and wishes for health and personal happiness to you and wishes for progress and prosperity to the friendly Libyan people. I am convinced that in conformity with the understandings jointly reached in Benghazi the relations of close friendship and fruitful cooperation between our countries will continue to develop more and more in the interests of the two peoples, the cause of peace and international understanding and of establishing a new economic and political order on our planet.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

LEADERS' MESSAGE TO VIETNAMESE COUNTERPARTS ON NATIONAL DAY

AU041254 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 2 Sep 80 p 5

[Text of congratulatory message from Romanian leaders to their Vietnamese counterparts on national day]

[Text] To Comrade Le Duan, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party (VCP); Comrade Nguyen Huu Tho, acting president of the SRV; Comrade Truong Chinh, chairman of the Standing Committee of the SRV National Assembly; and Comrade Pham Van Dong, premier of the SRV Government, Hanoi.

On the 35th anniversary of the SRV we extend warm congratulations to you, the VCP Central Committee, the SRV National Assembly and government and to the Vietnamese people.

The Romanian people, who have actively supported the struggle waged by the fraternal Vietnamese people to defeat imperialist aggression and achieve national and social freedom and the fatherland's reunification under the banner of socialism, sincerely rejoice at the results recorded by the Vietnamese working people under VCP leadership in their work of building socialism and the fatherland's socioeconomic restoration and development.

We are convinced that, through joint action in the spirit of the joint declaration signed in Hanoi in May 1978, cooperation at various levels between our parties, countries and peoples will continue to deepend and develop in the interest of the Romanian and Vietnamese peoples and that of the general cause of socialism, peace and international cooperation. On your great holiday we wish you and the friendly Vietnamese people new successes in implementing the fourth party congress decisions aimed at building socialism in Vietnam.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania; and Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

BOBU, ANDREI RECEIVE ILO DIRECTOR GENERAL BLANCHARD

AU041945 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1828 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] Bucharest, 4 Sep (AGERPRES)--Emil Bobu, chairman of the G.T.U.C.R. [General Union of Romania Trade Unions] Central Council, minister of Labour, received on September 4 Francis Blanchard, director-general of the International Labour Office, now visiting Romania.

During the interview that proceeded in a cordial atmosphere, they stressed the good relations between Romania and the International Labour Organization, the active policy of the Romanian state of broad cooperation with all countries, for social progress and peace in the world. Likewise, they discussed possibilities of expanding and enlarging the cooperation between Romania and this international organization in the achievement of I.L.O. programmes of manpower training, social security, improved labour conditions and environmental protection.

Francis Blanchard was also received by Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei. They discussed questions related to the I.L.O. activity as well as the possibilities of further expanding the cooperation between Romania and the International Labour Organization they also approached aspects of enlarged I.L.O. contribution to the settlement of the big issues of contemporary world, economic development, secured right to work, and the establishment of a new international economic order.

The same day, the guest met at the Romanian Chamber of Commerce and Industry Ion Constantinescu, chairman, and members of the Executive Bureau of the Section of Managers of Economic Units of Romania.

SCINTEIA EMPHASIZES ROLE OF TRADE UNIONS IN SOCIETY

AU311807 Bucharest AGERPRES in Englsh 1730 GMT 31 Aug 80

[Text] Bucharest, 31 Aug (AGERPRES)--On the anniversary of 36 years since the setting up of the Central Organizing Commission of the United Trade Union Movement of Romania, SCINTEIA publishes an extensive article which points out that the act of September 1, 1944 meant the attainment of an old aspiration, met a need of the Romanian working people--namely the need for the whole working class to have one trade union organization. Such a commandment was all the more topical in the conditions when Romania had to choose between continuing and deepening the process inaugurated on August 23, 1944--towards a new, democratic and prosperous Romania--and returning to the old states of affairs. Under those circumstances, unity was imperative as highlighted by the country's own experience, by the international experience which have shown that the exploiting classes, the reactionary forces have always tried to undermine the unity of the working class. This was precisely the aim of the actions that led to the division of the trade union movement in Romania for several decades, to the persecution of the revolutionary trade unions--to the detriment of the working people's basic interests.

Starting from a lucid analysis of these universally and permanently valid historical lessons, the R.C.P. focused its political and organizational activity on the complete restoration and strengthening of the workers' unity. A few days after the insurrection, the R.C.P. initiated--as an integral part of this process--the reorganization of the trade union movement on unitary bases. At the trade union conference of September 1, 1944 the representatives of the R.C.P. and of the S.D.P. agreed upon the setting up of the Central Organizing Commission of the United Trade Union Movement. Only one trade union organization was to be set up in each enterprise or institution including the whole personnel. Over five hundred trade union organizations were set up in all fields of activity throughout the country numbering over half a million members. The process started on September 1 climaxed in the General Trade Union Congress of January 1945 which decided the creation of the General Labour Confederation as the only trade union central in Romania.

The achievement of unity proved its significance in the subsequent development of society. Rallying its forces, although it had to overcome **serious** difficulties and obstacles, facing with heroism the hardships caused by war, drought, the sabotage of the exploiting classes, the working class rebuilt and recommissioned factories, works, railways. Acting in unity, the working class could assert itself as promoter of the big revolutionary transformations, playing a decisive role in the struggle for a democratic government, installed on March 6, 1945, in the carrying into effect of the agrarian reform, the proclamation of the republic, the nationalization of the main production means, the passage to socialist construction.

All those years brilliantly illustrated the huge force of the workers' unity of action--whose superior expression was the foundation at the 1948 congress of the single revolutionary party of the working class. The unity of the working class, the unity of the entire people around the R.C.P. are the base of all the achievements scored in socialist construction, in the country's economic and social development, of the radical change in the living conditions of the working people. Especially in the last fifteen years the unity of the party, the moral and political unity of the Romanian nation have acquired new dimensions, strengthening steadily. This unity is the supreme argument, the firm guarantee of the attainment of the objectives set by the Twelfth R.C.P. Congress meant to ensure, by the end of the next five-year period, Romania's joining the countries with a medium economic development level.

The trade union movement has an important role to play in this vast work since it is called to actively contribute to channeling the energy of the working class, of all its members to the great national effort of translating into fact the party policy. The enhancement of the unions' prerogatives and role, the improvement of their forms of activity in democratically governing society have always been important aspects of the process of steadily developing democracy. Today, the trade unions, which have more than seven million members, represent not only the broadest organization of the working people but also one of the main levers through which the working class exercises its role of leading force in society, fulfills its prerogatives as owner, producer and end-user of the fruits of its work. By virtue of this fact and to the end of ensuring the country's economic development, the trade unions act with enhanced responsibility for steadily developing industry as the main branch that contributes to the national income, as a groundwork of the multilateral progress of the whole country.

Having the right, sanctioned by law, to be represented to the government and to collective management bodies, as well as important responsibilities in organizing the general meetings of the working people, in exercising the workers' control, the trade unions provide broad possibilities for the workers, the other working people to have their say on all the questions regarding the management and administration of their own enterprise, to take part effectively in decision-making, in the elaboration and adoption of resolutions, of all the programmes meant to ensure the progress of society. Under the leadership of the party bodies and organizations, the trade unions assert themselves as one of the most important elements of the socialist democracy system, as a main lever in the country's government by the people for the people.

Starting from the positive experience acquired in their activity, from the way in which the trade unions fulfill their responsibilities and exercise their prerogatives in the vast effort of social and economic construction, the R.C.P. pays special attention to the steady improvement of the activity of the trade unions, to the strengthening of their links with the masses of working people, to the trade unions' knowing well the life, aspirations and concerns of the working poeple. In this spirit concern is shown for improving the style and methods of the trade union bodies and organizations, in keeping with their current and future, every more complex tasks, for making best use of the existinghuman and material possibilities, so that the working people should take active part--in the climate of socialist democracy characterizing all collectives--in debating and solving problems, in fulfilling production tasks, in steadily raising labour efficiency and improving quality.

REPORTAGE CONTINUES ON POLISH SITUATION

BORBA: 'Realism' Triumphed

AU041750 Belgrade TANJUG in Russian 1005 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Sep (TANJUG)--In connection with the events in Poland today's BORBA carries a commentary that says: "The accords reached by the government, the party and the Interfactory Strike Committees in Gdansk, Szczecin and other Polish cities have brought relief to the country. The wide international democratic public has welcomed the outcome. The compromise settlement of the difficult conflict, undoubtedly one of the most difficult ones in Poland's stormy development, opens brighter prospects for Poland's further socialist construction in which the workers class will be incomparably more broadly engaged at the key points in all spheres of life.

"As to the international democratic public, the outcome encourages it to continue and strengthen the process of peace and relaxation of tension, a process that also implies a renunciation of interference in the internal affairs of independent states, something that provides a guarantee that even the greatest problems will be solved to the advantage of national and international interests.

"It can be said that in the Polish events it was the realism of the international community that triumphed in addition to the political maturity of Polish workers and the PZPR leadership. The settlement of the crisis in Poland, however, has also been strongly influenced by international realities including both the interests of peace and the desire to prevent any interference in these events, any outside interference that could push Poland into a whirlpool of national tragedy and the international community into a catastrophe.

"But this time, too, there have been forces in the world that followed events in Poland hoping that the crisis on the Baltic world flare up, that the positions of the two sides would radically part, even at the price of open clashes and sacrifices of human life. It is not only a question of the revanchists who are always on the lookout, but also a question of the worshippers of ideological war who saw in the Polish workers a weapon to achieve their own bloc, class and other reactionary goals.

"However, these forces have been left at the periphery of Polish events without exercising any influence on them and without any chance to interfere in them. It was primarily the political maturity of the Polish workers and the PZPR leadership and, to a considerable extent, also the political realism of the international community as a whole that prevented their activities. That is why certain attempts which were made, even after the settlement of the dispute, either to encourage the differences and find a winner from certain ideological positions or to attribute a greater scope to really insignificant effects in the course of events in Poland are incomprehensible.

"It is an interesting fact that, in considering Polish events, it is frequently repeated that Poland is an important factor of stability in Europe and that in this connection both blocs operate with the question of preserving the equilibrium between the East and the West. The variation of that thesis on both sides includes a bloc undercurrent that may prove to be an obstacle to further normalization of conditions in Poland. However, that is the effect of any one-sidedness in considering complicated problems.

"Poland's role in the CSCE, Warsaw's initiatives in that direction and Poland's strategically important position in central Europe and in the negotiations on arms reduction in this region attest to the fact that Poland is in fact an important element of peace and stability in Europe.

"But, of course, this is also true in relation to other European countries. Each of them represents an element of peace and stability on our continent especially as that role has been confirmed by the principles of the all-European conference on security and cooperation, the principles emphasizing the complete equality of all countries, and the independence of each of them individually. Of course, the all-European conference does not deny the existence of blocs that now include a majority of European countries--because this is the essence of European reality--but the principles of cooperation and security, confirmed in Helsinki, virtually transcend the blocs and their concepts of security. In any event, the essential elements of peace and stability and, accordingly, of security, that have been built by the CSCE, are not based on accords between the blocs and on their "equilibrium" but on the equality and full independence and autonomy of each individual European country.

"Whoever disregards this fact and one-sidedly insists that membership in a pact represents the primary interest of a certain state and its security, will inevitably slide to the viewpoint that the country's security is exposed to external threats, that no country is able to autonomously solve its internal problems, that is--in short--that it is up to the blocs to protect anyone's security and anyone's basic interests, something that also presupposes direct participation [of the blocs] in solving the internal problems of independent countries.

"The significance of the successful settlement of the grave internal conflict in Poland is precisely in the fact that it has been achieved without any outside intervention in the best interests of the Polish nation and state, strengthening both its security and its role in the consolidation of peace and stability in Europe. As a matter of fact, this too precluded any influence and interference in Polish events by antisocialist elements beyond Poland's borders, as well as by certain subversive centers that are active in the West.

"One of Poland's realities is its membership in the Warsaw Pact but nothing indicates that the purport of the events in that country is deviation from that orientation or from the socialist course.

"The essence of the achieved agreement is of historical importance both for the Polish people and for the wider international community because it strengthens the process of independence and widens the scope of socialist democracy on a worldwide scale.

"However, in the current Polish events it is possible to also detect a local coloring ('a Pole cannot discuss and reach agreement with another Pole') and illusions that the grave economic problems can be solved by forming independent trade unions, by granting the right to strike or by certain more or less significant political concessions of the country's leadership.

"There can be no doubt about the fact that the Polish workers class has achieved important successes both in the economic and the political fields, important particularly in view of past experiences and the bankruptcy of views maintaining that there are no conflicts in socialism or that anyone from outside can govern on behalf and in the interest of workers.

"The granting of the right to form independent self-managing trade unions obviously marks the first step on a path along which the questions of the self-managing transformation of the entire society will be raised on an increasingly broader scale. That by no means detracts from the importance of the first step that proves not only the maturity of the workers class but also that of the PZPR leadership, but on the contrary its force [sentence as received]. The greatest importance in this respect must undoubtedly be attached to the leadership's position that is is necessary to enter into a dialogue with workers and to listen to their demands which are not just of an economic nature. The refusal to use force in this context is indisputably immeasurably more important than the recognition of the workers' right to strike. This is all the more true in view of the fact that the capitalist countries and regimes, which in ideological disputes boast about the right to strike, do not hesitate to use force in their disputes with strikers whenever the class interests come to the fore.

"In other words, the latest events in Poland affirm the existence of different paths of the struggle for socialism, different contributions to the cause of development of the socialist theory and practice. At the same time they have marked the failure of efforts to establish prescriptions for fulfilling the difficult tasks of building socialism that would be valid for all.

"No one can deny the fact that democratization is the basic impulse both in the life of the workers class and in the life of the international community. That applies to the development of all countries and now that represents stimulus to progress, including the development of socialism as a world process. For, as President Tito pointed out at the Berlin conference of communist and workers parties, in order to open themselves in relation to other democratic and progressive forces, the parties must democratize their mutual relations. And that also presupposes further development and enrichment of their own internal democratic life.

"Today it is also possible to speak about the current validity and far-reaching importance of the following statement made by Tito in Berlin: 'The aware socialist forces must search for and find such solutions that will not only include but also transcend the achieved positive political and spiritual values of democracy. Thereby they will exercise a decisive influence on the trends of socialist development and will become a factor of development and assertion of socialism as a synonym of democracy, equality, independence, justice and freedom of man.'

"It goes without saying that that implies respect for the principles of independence and autonomy of each individual party, of equality and of noninterference in internal affairs, the recognition of different roads of building socialism and the responsibility of each individual party to itself and to its own workers class and people.

"It is clear that this process of democratization will encounter difficulties, opposition and pressures. However, it cannot be stopped," the Belgrade newspaper BORBA says in its commentary.

VJESNIK on Petrov Article

AU041616 [Editorial Report] Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian on 2 September on page 3 carries a 700-word report by its Moscow correspondent Milan Bekic on the article by A. Petrov carried in Moscow PRAVDA on Monday.

Bekic remarks that A. Petrov is "taken to be a nonexistent author under whose name editorial articles are published," and expresses the opinion that "both in its style and its presentation, the article is put in such a way that it does not have a dramatic effect, but its inflection and particularly some 'strong words' lead one to conclude that Moscow is not satisfied with the 'Polish outcome' and the signing of the agreement between the government commissions and representatives of the Interfactory Strike Committees."

Bekic notes that the Soviet media have not yet reported the agreement and says: "One was able to surmise even on that basis that Moscow has reservations about such 'negotiations,' 'pressures' and 'concessions.'" Bekic reports on the PRAVDA article and concludes: "It is still difficult to judge, but the appearance of such an article only a few hours after the signing of the agreement and the 'denouement' in Poland indicates Moscow's concern that the limit may not be overstepped (if it has not been overstepped already) and that the 'free trade unions' could become a form of legalized opposition and a dangerous 'valve' for spreading corrosion. This would be, one feels in the atmosphere here, a dangerous precedent in the wider socialist community. Even after the signing of the agreement, 'examination' and 'noting' workers' requests, the 'Polish events,' it seems, have not been concluded by far."

Polish 'Surprise' at Agreement

AU041425 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 3 Sep 80 p 1

[Special correspondent Aleksandar Prlja report from Warsaw]

[Excerpts] Warsaw, 2 Sep--The very scene of the unusually long lines of Poles at the newsstands today to buy newspapers which appeared somewhat later than usual at the very least confirms the intensive desire of citizens of various generations to learn in detail about what Walesa's committee in Gdansk signed with the government commission.

The official news agency PAP last night transmitted some 20 pages of the full text, which was then read in all the radio and television newscasts.

Surprised Faces

In a way it was amusing to watch the astounded faces of people in large hotels and coffeehouses in Warsaw who, confronted with the text which was being read on the official radio, turned in surprise from people they were talking to and looked at the corner from which the announcer's voice came. It is not easy to determine how much the announcers themselves were surprised, although it is legitimate to think that their surprise--if they were born among the younger generation--was not small.

About the so-called "political activists," the agreement says the following: "Political activists will not be persecuted unless they work against the socialist system and the basic interests of the Polish People's Republic or unless they commit other offenses. Organizations may otherwise exist in accordance with the laws of the Polish People's Republic." As is known, this refers above all to the so-called "dissidents," in whom some rather influential Polish friends abroad, as well as members of the earlier set of the highest leadership, nevertheless see "antisocialist elements" above all. Precisely for this reason the agreement was welcomed yesterday in measured words at a press conference held--although only Western journalists responded to the invitation--by Jacek Kuron, chief of the Workers' Defense Committee (KOR) who had just been set free.

Since all his imprisoned KOR comrades had been released by last night by prosecutor's decision, Jacek Kuron at an improvised press conference confirmed the KOR position that "the Baltic agreement is a great victory in accordance with the interests of socialist Poland."

It is perhaps not difficult to understand that all those Poles who only yesterday heard what the Baltic agreement in fact contains waited so patiently this morning to see with their own eyes, in black and white, how many changes are being introduced in relation to the present situation, without jeopardizing the foundations of socialist society.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY which carried the text of the agreement was not the only interesting newspaper today from this point of view. Perhaps today's editorial in the party organ TRYBUNA LUDU was no less interesting: Its content and its headline bring back to the public attention the essence of the central theme about socialist democracy and--as the headline reads--"About Socialist Self-Management," in a tone which really contrasts with what we had read in the daily only a few days ago. The editorial today openly presents understandable differences between "socialist democracy in the name of the state and those who represent it" and, simply, "true socialist democracy and self-management."

He who has occasionally read the editorials of the self-same newspaper has recently found this as a really more than instructive indication and a confirmation of deep changes and a peculiar turning point occurring just now. As if, as somebody put it, right now "a different socialist Poland is being born."

SUNDIC PRAISES EAST-WEST RESTRAINT ON POLISH EVENTS

LD041725 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] Our topical foreign policy commentary: inter-German relations and trends in central Europe. Here is Milika Sundic:

When FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt recently called off his meeting with Erich Honecker, many wondered how this would affect relations between the two German states and trends in Europe in general, especially because the reasons which led Chancellor Schmidt to adopt such a decision were not at all similar to those which led Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR, to call off his own visit to Bonn.

It was soon demonstrated, however, that East Berlin was not surprised at Schmidt's move, for it did not suit the GDR Government--while awaiting the outcome of events in Poland--to have Schmidt visit in the shadow of disturbances on the Baltic coast. Nevertheless, the impression has remained that Schmidt, in adopting the decision to postpone the GDR visit, did not consult with either the Social Democratic Party leadership or his main coalition partner, Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher. Two statements point to such a conclusion: Brandt's which in reaction to Schmidt's decision said that the dialogue with the GDR should not be interrupted; and Genscher's, which 2 days ago called for a Schmidt-Honecker meeting as soon as possible. There is even a hint that the postponement of Schmidt's visit to the GDR will have a negative effect on the outcome of the elections in the FRG, and that only the opposition, which uses any means to regain power in the Federal Republic, will gain anything.

In an interview with the West German periodical DER SPIEGEL, Erich Honecker said that relations between the two Germanies are quite good, but could be better. The leader of the GDR evidently did not want to complicate relations with Bonn, particularly now, before the Madrid meeting on security and cooperation in Europe, since both Germanies are interested in a positive outcome to this meeting. After all, the Bonn government also understood very well the problems which led Edward Gierek to call off his visit to the FRG. Poland is already interested both economically and politically in having the best possible relations with the FRG, as are, after all, all the members of the Warsaw Pact. This interest has not decreased, even in the last few days, when many reproaches have been heard from the East about the behavior of some West German circles regarding events in Poland. The reproaches referred to, let us recall, did not relate to any single government in the West except that of the United States.

What is essential for overall trends in Europe today is that neither the events in Poland nor the postponement of Schmidt's visit to the GDR and Gierek's to Bonn have disturbed relations on the continent. On the contrary, Europe as a whole has demonstrated a political maturity in its consideration of the moment in which it finds itself while awaiting the Madrid meeting and the U.S. elections. There are even prospects that the outcome of events in Poland is being received more cold-bloodedly than would have been possible at any time in the past. Western Europe's behavior toward the events in Poland has also had considerable influence on the attitude of Poland's Warsaw Pact allies and their relative restraint, which enabled the Polish party and state leadership to cope with the new situation. Everything then demonstrates that Europe--even under conditions of bloc division--can play a significant role which is all the greater the less entangled Europe is in rivalry between superpowers, of whatever kind. It is true that it is not certain that the great powers will reconcile themselves easily to the weakening of their influence on trends in central Europe, but perhaps one day they will.

ROMANIA'S DASCALESCU BEGINS SLOVENIA VISIT

LD041230 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1755 GMT 03 Sep 80

[Text] Ljubljana 3 Sep--Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee, accompanied by his wife, arrived in Slovenia today for a 2-day visit. In a meeting with Alojz Briski, member of the Presidium of the Slovene League of Communists Central Committee, and with Bojan Klemencio, executive secretary of the Presidium of the Slovene League of Communists Central Committee, Dascalescu was briefed on the activity and most important tasks of the Slovene League of Communists in domestic and foreign policies.

The Romanian guest will visit Gorenjska and Notranjska, where he will meet with representatives of the inter-municipal councils of the Slovene League of Communists.

ZAMBIAN DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS WITH LEADERS

Kaunda Meeting With Doronjski

LD041630 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1327 GMT 4 Sep 80

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Sep (TANJUG)--League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Presidency President Stevan Doronjski today conferred with United National Independence Party (UNIP) of Zambia President Dr Kenneth Kaunda.

During the lengthy, friendly and cordial talk, the development of the LCY and UNIP and their activities at the internal level were discussed. Relations between the LCY and the UNIP of Zambia were assessed as good and the mutual interest stated in further promoting cooperation between the two parties. Views were also exchanged on a number of topical international questions. The talk showed a great closeness in the views of the LCY and the UNIP of Zambia on the questions discussed.

Party Officials Meet

LD042218 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1425 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] Belgrade--Vidoje Zarkovic, member of the SFRY Presidency, and Branko Mikulic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, met this morning at the Federation Building with R.C. Kamanga and H. Mulemba members of the Zambian United National Independence Party (UNIP) Central Committee and chairman of that party's Political and Organizational Committees.

An exhaustive exchange of views on topical questions of the two countries' internal development was carried out in a very friendly and meaningful conversation.

Comrades Zarkovic and Mikulic briefed the guests from Zambia on the bases of the system of socialist self-management in Yugoslavia, its functioning from the organization of associated labor up to the federation, the work of the delegate assemblies and the implementation of President Tito's initiative on collective leadership.

There was discussion in particular about the role of the League of Communists in the Yugoslav sociopolitical system and in the process of the continued development and strengthening of socialist self-management.

The members of the top leadership of Zambia's UNIP, Kamanga and Mulemba, spoke about Zambia's current preoccupations in building up a political system in the country aimed at further strengthening its democratic bases and the process of decentralization.

In the talks, in which great interest was shown in mutual experiences in the spheres which were discussed, there was also discussion of the education and training of cadres in sociopolitical organizations, institutions and other organizations in the two countries.

Economic Relations Talks

LD041802 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1654 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Sep (TANJUG)--Both the need and possibilities exist for the continual expression of economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and Zambia in all areas, particularly in industry, agriculture, mining, finance, science and technology. This was stressed in the talks of the ministers of the Yugoslav and Zambian Governments today in Belgrade within the framework of Zambian President Dr Keneth Kaunda's friendly visit to Yugoslavia.

Zambian representatives proposed that Yugoslav organizations participate in the building of a big farm on some 10,000 hectares, silos, a fodder plant and a grain-processing plant. In the area of industry, copper and cotton processing plants were mentioned.

These plants would be built by Yugoslav organizations. The participation of Yugoslavs in the prospecting for and the exploitation of phosphates was also discussed.

Each of these projects will now have to be studied and the ministers stressed that expectations for their realization are realistic particularly because Yugoslav enterprises have great experience in the construction of such capacities not only in Zambia but in many other African countries.

Yugoslav and Zambian Foreign Ministers Josip Vrhovec and Wilson Chakulya today discussed a number of concrete questions regarding the international relations and further nonaligned countries activities.

LEADERS SEND GREETINGS TO LIBYAN OFFICIALS ON NATIONAL DAY

Mijatovic Greetings to Al-Qadhdhafi

AU041247 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 1 Sep 80 p 6

[Text] Belgrade, 31 August (TANJUG)--Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, has sent the following telegram to Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great 1 September Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah:

"On the occasion of the 1 September revolution, it is with gretest satisfaction that I send to you, on behalf of the SFRY Presidency, peoples and nationalities as well as on my own behalf, cordial greetings and best wishes for the further successes of the friendly Libyan people on its road of building a happier future. We are deeply convinced that the traditionally friendly relations and close and comprehensive cooperation between our two nonaligned countries will continue to develop successfully in the interest of our peoples and the strengthening of the role of the policy of nonalignment with the aim to preserve peace and to build more just political and social relations and an increasingly broader cooperation in the world."

Djuranovic Greetings to At-Talhi

AU041246 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 1 Sep 80 p 6

[Text] Belgrade--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council, has sent the following telegram to 'Aziz at-Talhi, secretary of the General People's Committee of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah:

"On the occasion of the 11th anniversary of the 1 September revolution, I send you, on behalf of the Federal Executive Council and on my own behalf, cordial greetings and sincere wishes for the further prosperity of the friendly Libyan people, for a comprehensive development of close mutual cooperation in the interest of our peoples and for the strengthening of the role of the nonaligned movement, equitable cooperation among peoples, peace and security in the world."

NUCLEAR COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH SRI LANKA

LD041016 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0927 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] Colombo, 4 Sep (SIBC)--An agreement was signed yesterday between Sri Lanki and Yugoslavia for cooperation in the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

Minister of Industries and Scientific Affairs Cyril Mathew said that it was a major step in harnessing nuclear energy for development and it was significant that two non-aligned countries were exerting joint efforts to this purpose. He said that Sri Lanka intended to prepare for the generation of nuclear energy if the need arose.

He said the thorium and uranium resources available had to be exploited. The minister also spoke of some of the uses of nuclear energy in the field of medicine and for food preservation.

The Federal Minister for Administration and Justice of Yugoslavia Luka Bancvic said that the two countries are committed to the peaceful use of atomic energy and this policy could be an example to the great powers. He said the friendly links between Sri Lanka and Yugoslavia were further strengthened by this cooperation agreement.

MIJATOVIC GREETS ACTING PRESIDENT ON VIETNAMESE NATIONAL DAY

LD020912 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0719 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Sep (TANJUG)--Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, has sent Nguyen Huu Tho, acting president of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV], the following telegram:

"On the occasion of the national holiday of the SRV, I am conveying, on behalf of the Presidency and of the nations and nationalities of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and in my own name, cordial felicitations and wishes for the prosperity of the friendly Vietnamese people. I am convinced that friendly relations and cooperation between our two nonaligned countries will continue to strengthen for the good of our peoples and in the interest of consistent application of the principles of the policy of nonalignment and of the consolidation of peace, security and cooperation in the world."

NONALIGNED BROADCASTERS MEETING IN FREETOWN REPORTED

LD041740 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1605 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] Freetown 4 Sep (TANJUG)--In Freetown, the capital of Sierra Leone, the second conference of nonaligned broadcasters ended today. According to the overall assessment the conference was completely successful and it represents an important step forward in the struggle for more just relations in the world information flow.

The general debate and the conference proceedings as a whole were dominated by the stand that the development of national nonaligned broadcasters and their closest possible cooperation are vitally important in the struggle for the new information order. It was also stressed that the original nonaligned principles represent and irreplaceable foundation of this struggle.

The Freetown conference was particularly marked by the paying of homage to President Tito. Tito's role in nonaligned activities, including the area of information, was stressed.

The conference unanimously adopted all the proposed documents included in the Final Act.

The declaration of the conference positively assesses the broadcasters' contribution in the past period to the overall struggle of nonaligned countries for independence, equality, freedom and peace.

The second document--the platform for the development and cooperation among nonaligned broadcasters--represents a guideline for future activities in the struggle for a new information order, especially in the domain of a world broadcasting system.

The action programme contains proposals for the realization of the strategic platform of development and cooperation. It also embodies the general principles, formulated for the first time, of the existing concrete forms of cooperation such as programme banks for the regional accumulation and distribution of audio-visual information material, radio and television festivals and special pools for joint reporting on major international events.

A special document regulates the cooperation of nonaligned broadcasters with regional unions and international organizations, while the fifth document deals with coordination, [word indistinct] with the operative part of cooperation among the nonaligned broadcasting organizations. Some novelties directed towards the democratization of activities have been adopted in the framework of coordination. The committee for cooperation has been expanded from the hitherto 19 to 32 members.

The conference agreed that in addition to the presiding member and host Sierra Leone, the cooperation committee also have four vice-chairmen--Algeria for Africa, Iraq for Asia, Cuba for Latin America and Malta for Europe.

Among the special decisions of the conference is the decision of the proclamation of September 1, the date of the first nonaligned conference in Belgrade in 1961, "The Day of Nonalignment". Nonaligned broadcasters will each year mark this date with special programmes.

A special resolution on cooperation with UNESCO and the joint appearance at the 21st UNESCO conference to be held soon in Belgrade was also adopted.

The conference also warmly applauded cooperation between nonaligned broadcasters and the nonaligned news agencies pool and stressed the need for even greater cooperation, particularly at the pending UNESCO general assembly and the marking of the twentieth anniversary of nonalignment next year.

Finally, the candidacy of Cuba for the host of the next, third, nonaligned broadcasters conference was unanimously accepted in Freetown.

DOLANC TO ADDRESS PORTOROZ CENTRAL NAVY DAY MEETING

AU041248 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 2 Sep 80 p 5

[D.P. and S.Z. report]

[Summary] The central celebration of the day of the Yugoslav Navy and the SFRY and river shipping will be held this year for the first time in Slovenia. A meeting of several thousand seamen and port workers of the Piran Splosna Plovidba shipping enterprise, Koper port and the entire Istria and Rijekapwill be held on 10 September at the monument to partisan seaman in Portoroz. Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, will address the meeting. Two exhibitions, one entitled "Tito and the Sea" and the other "20 Years of Self-Management of the Piran Splosna Plovidba Enterprise" will be opened in Portoroz to mark the beginning of the festive celebration. A fleet of naval ships headed by the training ship Galeb will arrive in Piran and Portoroz ports on the eve of the festive day.